FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO RETURNS FROM SPAIN, COMMENTS ON ISSUES

PY141310 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1216 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo this morning stated that progress has been made and that we are now closer to solving, through the papal mediation, our border conflict with Chile over the Beagle. Caputo made remarks to the press at Ezeiza International Airport at 0845 this morning upon returning from Madrid with Marcelo Delpech, under secretary for southern and border affairs. Caputo and Delpech took part in the delegation which accompanied President Alfonsin on his official visit to Spain.

Hopes for Debt Solutions

PY150135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0032 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today expressed a wish that both creditors and debtors could find the technical solutions to facilitate the refinancing of the foreign debt. He also said that the progress made regarding the Beagle negotiations is important. Caputo made these remarks at Government House at the conclusion of a meeting with Victor Martinez, vice president in charge of the executive branch.

A journalist pointed out to Caputo that 30 British Conservative members of Parliament sent a letter to Margaret Thatcher expressing the need to resume political and commercial relations with Argentina soon. In this regard Caputo said that this was an important step. The Argentine foreign minister said that this indicates that the world is becoming aware that intransigent positions will become more and more isolated.

Caputo said that not only Argentina is expressing concern but also Latin America, not only the British people but also the party of the prime minister. Caputo indicated that according to a British poll 66 percent of the British people believe that the sovereignty issue must be included in the negotiations, adding that two-thirds of the British population said so.

Caputo said that there are countries which are members of the IMF which understand the Argentine position. He also disclosed that he discussed his trip to Spain with Victor Martinez.

Regarding the Beagle problem Caputo said: This morning I said that there is progress and that means that we are closer to the solution than we were 15 or 20 days ago. He added: This does not mean that we are close to a solution. He said that the progress made seems to be important and that in Spain he briefed President Raul Alfonsin on the progress made.

Regarding the meeting to be held next week in Cartagena, Colombia, he said that the declaration signed by the four countries should now lead to more precise issues emphazising the political nature of the foreign debt because there is now need for a new political will from creditors and debtors so that adequate technical solutions can be found. Caputo said that the political support obtained in Spain can influence the renegotiation of the debt and that this support can have implications in the discussion of the debt.

SENATOR GASS SAYS BRITISH MP'S TO VISIT

PY141810 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Adolfo Gass, Radical Civic Union [UCR] senator for the City of Buenos Aires, this morning confirmed that a delegation of British MP's will come to Argentina. Gass anticipated that the only subject to be discussed with the Labor MP's is the Malvinas Islands issue.

I do not have the actual date of arrival, Gass said, but I have seen the note received by the president of the Interparliamentary Relations Commission, Julio Amoedo, announcing their visit to our country.

MILITARY PERSONNEL PRESENCE IN NICARAGUA DENIED

PY141445 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2325 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Mar del Plata, 13 Jun (DYN) -- Army Chief of Staff General Jorge Arguindegui today denied that Argentine military personnel are supporting the anti-Sandinist fight in Nicaragua and also announced that Argentine weapons can be exported since their level of efficiency "meets international market standards."

Upon arriving this afternoon, in Mar del Plata, Arguindegui stated at a press conference that "not one tank has moved outside the country and all Army personnel are staying within our frontiers, except for military attaches and those who are taking special courses outside the country." Arguindegui thus answered a charge about the presence of Argentine military personnel in Nicaragua made at the Chamber of Deputies.

He also remarked that "as long as the country remains in the current economic situation, one cannot even think of replacing the conscripts with professional soldiers."

He also said that "there are no possibilities of new subversive outbreaks, at least for the time being," and added that in his opinion the workers "must have their reasons" for using coercive measures, although he admitted that he was unaware of these reasons.

Regarding the Malvinas issue he said that despite what some people claim, an evaluation of a historical event "cannot be done in such a short time, neither to apply punishments nor to give decorations."

Referring to the ceremony that will take place at the local military garrison, he said: "We have continued investigating and have found many persons who deserve distinctions, and we will decorate them tomorrow."

STATE CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS, LITERATURE ENDS

PY141535 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (NA) -- The executive branch has abrogated two decrees that were enacted by the former Peronist government. These decrees banned the import and the export of literature whose ideologies were "contrary to the principles and the rights set forth by the Constitution."

The abrogation materialized through decree No 1733 on the grounds that in decree No 1774 of October 1973 and in decree which is contrary to what is set forth in our Constitution, had thereby been established."

The new legal instrument acknowledges, however, that in the abrogated decrees one ground for the measures was "the defense of the republican and representative system of government, and the principles and rights set forth by the Constitution."

The abrogated decrees established that the importer had to obtain from the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE) the appropriate authorization "as a prior step for importing the material in question."

In decree No 1,733, the government deems that "the established procedure is at odds with what is set forth in Article No 14 of our Constitution," which grants all the inhabitants of our country the right "to publish their ideas without blanket censorship and to teach and to learn under the conditions which include the activities banned by the above cited decrees, provided that they do not violate the provisions of our Constitution, a Constitution which our government has vowed to uphold."

11 'SUBVERSIVES' RELEASED AFTER 10 YEARS

PY141715 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1651 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Catamarca, 13 Jun (TELAM) -- Eleven members of a subversive commando that tried to take over the 17th Airborne Infantry Regiment on the night of 10 August 1974 were released on bail today by Catamarca Federal Judge Jorge Ahumada. The report given to the local media by Misiones Radical Senator Jose Alejandro Falsones, president of the Senate's Committee for Rights and Guarantees, says that the appropriate petition for the prisoners' release on bail was based on the fact that after 10 years it was necessary to expedite the matter in order to safeguard their rights and guarantees.

The release on bail benefits the following: Rodolfo Giardino, Jorge Teodoro Ramirez, Ramon Pablo Videla, Juan Carlos Durdos, Jose Carlos Samojedni, Jose Alberto Sosa, Miguel Paz, Raul Lezcano, Eduardo Raul Arroyo, Carlos Orellana, and Francisco Viudez, the bus driver who took the subversives from Tucuman to Catamarca. Only one of the prisoners, Alfredo Hipolito Mustafa, was not released on bail because he had been convicted earlier on a contempt charge.

REAR ADMIRAL MAYORGA UNDER 5-DAY HOUSE ARREST

PY150115 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rear Admiral Horacio Mayorga, retired, today started a 5-day house arrest on orders from the Chamber of Deputies Constitutional Affairs Committee as a result of the public remarks he made which the Chamber deputies considered insulting to the dignity of the Congress.

Congressional sources noted that the Chamber of Deputies also ordered that all the legal briefs covering the accusations against the admiral for the alleged crime of inciting a coup be sent to the federal justice.

DELEGATION TO SEEK FERREIRA ALDUNATE'S FREEDOM

PY150055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1435 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (AFP) -- An Argentine congressional delegation will travel to Montevideo next Monday for the purpose of seeking the release of Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate should he be arrested upon his arrival in Montevideo on 16 June, political sources today revealed.

The delegation will include Deputy Carlos Gonzalez Pastor of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], and Deputies Hector Maya, Adam Pedrini, and Miguel Unamuno of the Peronist Party, among others. These deputies met 2 days ago with Ferreira Aldunate at the residence of a UCR congressman.

The former candidate for president of Uruguay, who is under order of arrest from his country's military courts, has asked the Argentine Government for a congressional commission to act as mediator for his release. The sources revealed that the request was not considered because forming a commission would demand a week of debates at least to obtain the approval of both houses. However, the main reason is that the Uruguayan Government might interpret the sending of an official commission as interference in its internal affairs. Therefore, the decision was made to send a delegation of congressmen that will act personally.

FERREIRA REPORTEDLY TOO ILL TO APPEAR ON TV

PY150147 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] We would like to draw your attention to the fact that today we have been announcing that the best-known Uruguayan in exile, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, currently in our country and scheduled to return to this fatherland in 48 hours, was to honor this program with his presence tonight. However, his son Juan Raul Ferreira called us a few minutes ago and told us that his father will be unable to come to the TV station because of health reasons. He is suffering from a severe cold with high fever and the doctors have prohibited him from leaving his home in Buenos Aires. In view of this we would like to ask our viewers to forgive us for this involuntary failure to come up with the promised interview.

ITALIAN FIRM PROPOSES TORPEDO PRODUCTION

PY141845 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1131 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun -- An Italian company which is one of the world's most important manufacturers of torpedoes has offered the Argentine Government an agreement whereby it would make these weapons in the country. The Italian company estimates that 5 years after a plant is installed, approximately $500 million worth of torpedoes could be exported to Latin American countries.

A high-placed source in the Defense Ministry has confirmed that the Whitehead Company, which is an Italian company of the Fiat group, despite its name, had proposed to the Argentine Government to manufacture torpedoes in our country and make contracts to export these weapons to other countries. The source noted that the Whitehead Company is the first in the world to manufacture torpedoes, and that "it is a serious company and its representatives today formalized their verbal offer with a detailed written proposal to the Defense Ministry." The source made it clear that "this does not mean that the proposal has been accepted, but now that it has been formally presented, the proposal will be studied. We know these are good weapons."

The Whitehead Company has manufactured torpedoes for the past century, and its proposal may have included the offer to produce immediately the number of torpedoes necessary to fill a $40-million order which has already been signed with Peru. Should the proposal be turned down, the Italians will fulfill their commitment with the Peruvian Navy with torpedoes manufactured in their country, and will proceed with negotiations on a similar proposal which has been made to the Brazilian Government, according to very reliable sources.

MINISTERS DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT

Quiroga on Suspension

PY141255 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Upon being questioned on the negotiations concerning our foreign debt, Planning and Coordination Minister Ernesto Aranibar Quiroga has explained that thus far the Bolivian obligations have been negotiated with the Brazilian and Argentine Governments.

Aranibar Quiroga stated that there are debts whose renegotiation is not possible and is inconvenient as is the case with the multilateral organizations and, above all, the obligations entered into with concessions and the debts with the international banks. Concerning the latter, the government has officially announced the suspension of the payment of interests and amortizations until the Bolivian economic situation is restored.

Saavedra To Attend Conference

PY141313 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bolivia will be present at the foreign ministers meeting to be held in Bogota [as heard]. The Bolivian foreign minister received over the past few hours an invitation signed by the ambassador of the Republic of Colombia asking him to attend as a participant the summit of foreign ministers and economy ministers which is to be held in Cartagena, Colombia.

As is known, over the past few hours there were some doubts concerning the participation of Bolivia in this meeting, a meeting which is regarded as transitional for outlining a policy for the debtor countries vis-a-vis their creditor countries.

Bonifaz: No Payment Tomorrow

PY150230 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz said that Bolivia will not pay a single cent to international private banks tomorrow. Tomorrow, 15 June, is the deadline for another interest rate payment of $7.5 million and this is the third consecutive time Bolivia is not paying.

Oscar Bonifaz said that Bolivia will pay absolutely nothing and that the government maintains its decision to stop paying the debt to international private banks until a renegotiation is carried out. According to bank regulations if Bolivia does not pay the interest on 15 June it is automatically considered bankrupt, a situation which on one side affects the accounts of creditors and on the other side the debtor, in this case Bolivia, can be subjected to legal actions. The minister added that in theory this can happen but hopes that it will not.

DELFIM NETTO ON FOREIGN DEBT, U.S. DEFICITS

PY141450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0115 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (AFP) -- Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto today rejected here the possibility that Brazil will unilaterally declare a moratorium on its $100-billion foreign debt.

In response to questions posed by some students of the War College, upon the conclusion of a conference on the situation of the Brazilian economy, Delfim Netto stated that a moratorium is not good business.

Delfim Netto added that in order to overcome the foreign debt problems we have to continue negotiations to extend the payback period and maintain open credits in order to service the interests and at least stay alive.

According to Delfim Netto, in order to reduce the burden of the foreign debt the country must step up its exports. He also said that the foreign debt will be less burdensome when Brazil manages to maintain its trade surpluses, and noted that the percentage of the exports income which is earmarked for servicing the foreign debt now stands at approximately 70 percent.

The minister felt that Brazil did the right thing when it utilized the available foreign capital because had the country not made new debts its economy would have become paralyzed. He also said that it is incorrect to state that the deficit of the U.S. public spending is being financed by the developing countries because that deficit runs up to $200 billion and in the poor countries there is not that much money.

Delfim Netto also felt that to ask for a reduction of the U.S. trade deficit, of $12 million per month, is not a solution because if they cut down on their imports our exports will be harmed.

In conclusion the minister stated that the U.S. deficit will only be corrected by increasing the taxes but that move does not seem likely in the short term in the United States since this is an electoral year.

ITAMARATY REPORTEDLY FAVORS JOINING DEBTORS

PY141740 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jun 84 p 9

[By Brasilia correspondent Flavio de Almeida Salles]

[Text] Brazil's active participation in the debtors club, so that the foreign debt of Latin American countries can be renegotiated under new terms, has been recommended to the nation's president. This was done after Itamaraty convinced itself that, acting jointly with other countries, the government would obtain good dividends in terms of foreign policy, and that the worsening of the crisis in neighboring countries poses risks for Brazil's national security.

Without analyzing the international aspects of the Brazilian foreign debt negotiations, studies made by Itamaraty tried to interpret the indebtedness problem from the standpoint of the situation which has been prevailing on the continent for some months.

The picture drawn from those studies is quite bleak, especially as they revealed the possibility that a worsening of the situation in neighboring countries might rupture political and social institutions in countries like Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile.

Pressured by international financial organizations and bankers, debtor countries had to adopt recessionary policies resulting in great social sacrifices which increased tensions to new levels.

The Itamaraty analysis showed that increasing tensions in those countries can pose risks for Brazil's national security. Brazil does not want to see social upheavals close to its borders with Argentina, Peru, or Bolivia, because the military, ecenomic, commercial, and political repercussions of such upheavels in our country will be immediate and direct.

The Bolivian situation is the most critical. The studies revealed that the Siles Zuazo government was hanging by a thread a few months ago, and the reports coming from La Paz gave a picture or mounting internal pressures. The evaluation proved to correct later when only a moratorium declaration helped to relieve tensions in Bolivia (but for how long?).

The Peruvian problems drew Itamaraty's attention and developments in early May in Lima indicated that the Belaunde government had its days numbered. The state of emergency which was decreed a month ago proves that Peru is still far from attaining political stability.

As far as Argentina is concerned, evaluations made in Buenos Aires showed that President Alfonsin was anxious to create a base of political support necessary to stand against demands being made by the IMF and other foreign creditors.

The Argentine president sensed that social discontent was jeopardizing the continuity of his government, which has by now made "enemies" in different fronts. A coup in Buenos Aires would have disastrous effects at this time, but the alliance with Isabelita Peron has removed, in the political front at least, the possibility of a coup which might be encouraged by international creditors as an answer to Alfonsin's hardened attitude.

All these problems had been duly evaluated at Itamaraty, and the conclusion was that Brazil's participation in a Latin American movement seeking to relieve the pressures exerted by foreign creditors is important.

A relief of pressures will at least temporarily remove the risk that an uncontrollable crisis might break out in neighboring countries, affecting Brazil's national security.

The Latin American movement will also serve to relieve pressures acting on Brazil directly, and it will do so to the extent that the joint movement of debtor countries improves the position of Brazil, Argentina, or any other country's negotiators who are concerned with discussing the indebtedness question with international financial organizations and banks.

From the standpoint of continental policy, the participation of President Figueiredo in organizing the debtors club puts Brazil at the center of political events in Latin America, thus making it possible for our country to gain a favorable position among Latin Americans.

In view of these considerations, Itamaraty had suggested to President Figueiredo that Brazil join the movement that was being initiated by President Raul Alfonsin in early May. Brazil's participation gave a greater scope to the debtors' movement and, in the evaluation he made of the results of the "Big Seven" summit for President Figueiredo on 12 June, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stressed the need to maintain the line of action which Itamaraty had proposed.

U.S. ELECTIONS BLAMED FOR PROMPTING STEEL BAN

PY140401 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna said that Brazil will just have to accept selling less steel to the United States.

However, according to his statements made in Brasilia today, Camilo Penna believes this situation has merely been prompted by the U.S. electoral process but that the ban on Brazilian products will be substantially lifted after the U.S. presidential elections scheduled for November are held.

MILITARY, BUSINESSMEN DISCUSS WEAPONS SALES

PY150050 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Brazil needs dollars, and its weapons industry cannot miss the opportunity of selling, otherwise it will be difficult to maintain its development. This was the point of view given by several military sources that were consulted yesterday about Iran using Brazilian-made grenades and armored cars that were obtained through intermediaries; the Libyan Government among them. A similar version was given by Bernardo Pericas, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, who confirmed the fact that Brazil did not sell weapons "directly" to Iran.

Pericas, meanwhile, said that the country has no means with which to stop Brazilian weapons from reaching Tehran or any other capital city. The spokesman added that "arms smuggling is a well known international practice and it involves weapons from practically every country."

However, attributing Itamaraty with the responsibility of political matters, the military sources said that the exporting companies have to produce and export as much as possible in a highly competitive international market. Within this context, they recalled the United States' aggressive action in the market, but they also said that the resale of weapons is a common practice. According to the officers that were consulted, Iran is an attractive, potential client for any supplier.

Business sectors have, however, reacted immediately regarding this matter. Two managers of firms, whose products are being resold to Iran by European intermediaries, said yesterday in Sao Paulo that "the guidelines within this area are contradictory: Diplomats ask for moderation and veto weapon sales to Iran and other countries, while Economy Ministry officials tell us to sell more to all those who want to buy." In this case their attitude is simple: "We are committed to improving Brazil's position within the weapons market. Military equipment means dollars in cash, quickly obtained, and without bureaucratic procedures."

Businessmen consider that stopping the resale of their products is practically impossible, even by means of expediting the obligatory "end users certificate," a document that presumably guarantees that a determined shipment of arms will be exclusively used by the receiver. Yet the businessmen themselves define the importance of that mechanism as: "Today that piece of paper is absolutely discredited internationally."

Confirming the weapons industry businessmen's story, reporter Roberto Godoy yesterday found out that the Iranian Armed Forces have at least one complete squadron of the most recent version of the Cascavel EE-9 light armored car, made by Engesa [Specialized Engineers Inc.], in addition to those that were resold by Libya in the guise of military aid. According to successive reports that have reached Brazilian authorities and producers since 1982, they are vehicles captured from the Iraqi Army and used by Khomeini's fighters.

There are no precise reports on the current condition of the armored cars, but reports published in the Iranian press say that "the remarkable armored cars, with advanced electronic systems and a 90 millimeter cannon, have been regularly used on the Bazra front with excellent results."

PDS SPLIT WIDENS: RACE INCREASINGLY UNPREDICTABLE

PY141605 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The rift within the PDS [Social Democratic Party], the ruling party, has produced a deep and definitive division: Paulo Maluf and Mario Andreazza are together on one side and Aureliano Chaves and Marco Maciel are on the other. And President Joao Figueiredo, who should act as judge, refuses to mediate and use his influence; he prefers to wash his hands, as Pontius Pilate did. Reporter Carlos Rodrigues will now analyze episodes which unfolded yesterday in this fast-moving drama that the nation is watching with eyes wide open.

[Begin Rodrigues recording] Presidential hopefuls Aureliano Chaves and Marco Maciel on one side, and Paulo Maluf and Mario Andreazza on the other, have reached agreements separately, turning the presidential succession into a race of increasingly unpredictable outcome. Vice President Aureliano Chaves and Senator Marco Maciel will conduct a great national mobilization in support of the primary elections within the PDS. The mobilization will reach Congress, state legislative assemblies, municipal chambers and directors, and its objective will be to pressure the party national executive board, scheduled to meet on 25 June, to approve the primary elections. This decision was made last night during a meeting that lasted more than 3 hours and that was attended by Chaves, Maciel, Jose Sarney, and PDS Acting President Jorge Bornhausen. On announcing the strategy to be adopted by Aureliano, Senator Jose Sarney said that the reunification of the party will be achieved only on the basis of a broad participation of the rank and file.

This strategy was formulated last night in response to an agreement that presidential hopefuls Paulo Maluf and Mario Andreazza signed in the morning. Maluf and Andreazza decided to prevent the PDS National Executive Board from approving the primary election. They also decided that at the convention to be help in September to elect the PDS candidate to succeed President Figueiredo, the loser will support the winner.

There is no news on the meeting that Paulo Maluf held with President Figueiredo at Government House yesterday. Despite the evidence on the split, Maluf maintained that the PDS is united. He also opposed the primary election. Figueiredo told Maluf that he, the president, [word indistinct] the candidate elected at the PDS convention. [end recording]

Andreazza Denies Agreement

PY150335 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Today Interior Minister Mario Andreazza categorically denied having signed any agreement with Paulo Maluf to prevent the carrying out of the Social Democratic [PDS] primary. Andreazza said that he was in favor of the primary and that he was going to cooperate so that the primary could be carried out and confirmed that he had merely agreed with Maluf that the loser will support the winner of the PDS convention.

Chaves: No New Party

PY150337 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In Brasilia Vice President Aureliano Chaves denied that he is planning to create a new party to be made up of the dissidents of the Social Democratic Party [PDS].

He said that he is merely defending the PDS primary and organizing the national movement in favor of consultation at a grass roots level to appoint the PDS presidential candidate.

U.S. DECISION ON COPPER EXPORTS 'VERY SERIOUS'

PY150324 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Minister has labeled as very serious the ruling of the International Trade Commission in favor of restricting Chilean copper exports to the United States. Minister Jaime del Valle said that this first step is totally unfavorable to Chilean interests. He went on to say that it is hoped that President Ronald Reagan, who has the final say in the matter, will make a different decision. We must wait with patience and hope, the minister said.

Minister Del Valle did not rule out the possibility that political factors may have played a role in the decision. He added that if President Reagan does not change his mind [as heard] it could help Chile.

The minister also explained that a special commission has been appointed to seek some success in these negotiations which are in their final stage. After this another commission will have to be appointed to try to find a solution to this problem. He said, quote, this is a very serious problem and you must understand that I am hardly the right person to say what should be done, but if the restrictions go into effect the results will be very serious for Chile, unquote. He did not rule out that the issue could affect relations between the two nations.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER DENIES PURCHASE OF JAGUARS

PY150059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jun (AFP -- Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force (FACH) today reported in Santiago that the purchase of British Jaguar aircraft for the FACH was dismissed months ago. At present the FACH has no expansion plans because the country's (bad) economic situation precludes it and also because it is not necessary, Matthei said.

The purchase of the Jaguars which were disposed of by the British Royal Air Force, and which would be refurbished for patrol flights over the sea near Chile, was reported in London by the specialized publication JANE'S DEFENSE REVIEW.

The idea of the acquisition, which is now ruled out, was thoroughly studied a year ago, Matthei stated.

A former written statement by the FACH, in response to the British publication, stated on Wednesday the indefinite suspension of the supply of spare parts for its planes in keeping with the governmental policy of budget cuts. Matthei remarked that only aircraft with more than 30 years in service, like the (U.S.-made) Mentor training planes which are being replaced by Chilean-made Pillan airplanes, are being replaced.

COURT REQUIRES DEPOSIT IN CASE AGAINST PINOCHET

PY141240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2321 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 13 Jun (EFE) -- The Second Criminal Court of Santiago has ruled that the sum of 10 million pesos ($100,000) must be placed in the custody of the court before the trial opens against General Augusto Pinochet for alleged irregularities in the sale and purchase of land.

A group of 24 public personalities, headed by former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes and Andres Zaldivar, president of the International Christian Democratic Movement, have filed charges before the Appellate Court of Santiago against the president of the Republic.

After the charges were submitted to several tribunals, the Chilean courts decided to appoint Special Judge Alberto Echavarria to handle the case. Echavarria, after declaring that he lacked the jurisdiction to bring General Pinochet to trial, decided that studies for a possible trial against Colonel Ramon Castro, who acted as the chief of state's attorney in some of the purchases and sales of land, could be initiated.

In the end, the Second Criminal Court of Santiago established the sum of some $100,000 as a guarantee before opening the trial. This sum must be deposited by the accusers as a guarantee in case the charges are not ratified by the court.

One of the accusers, Adolfo Zaldivar, pointed out that they will make an appeal for the reduction of the sum established as guarantee, the largest in Chilean history. Zaldivar pointed out that "if the sum cannot be reduced we will have to collect money from those Chilean citizens who want these irregularities investigated."

LAW MAKES CNI BUILDINGS DETENTION CENTERS

PY141845 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Law No 18315, which is published in today's GAZETTE, establishes that National Intelligence Center [CNI] buildings are considered official places of detention. The law establishes that during the enforcement of temporary Article No 24 of the present Constitution, all CNI buildings will be considered official detention centers for all arrests made in keeping with this temporary article. Through an official decree, the Interior Ministry will specify those CNI buildings where those arrested will be held.

BLACKOUT, OTHER INCIDENTS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

Radio, TV Stations Silenced

PY150152 Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jun (AFP) -- A power cut which tonight affected vast sectors of Santiago silenced radio and TV stations for more than 4 minutes while violent incidents were taking place in downtown Santiago. Various metropolitan districts and the Vina del Mar sea resort, 140 km northeast of Santiago, were left in the dark as of 2045 local time (0045 GMT) on 14 June and the police have yet to discover the reasons for the blackout.

Meanwhile, dozens of persons were arrested and others injured in the violent clashes which took place in downtown Santiago between police agents and dwellers of poor neighborhoods who were participating in the so-called antihunger demonstration organized by the metropolitan neighborhood coordinating board. The demonstrators, including hundreds of students, approached the Government House shouting slogans against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime, as AFP correspondents were able to ascertain.

Patriotic Front Claims Credit

PY150?03 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jun (AFP) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claimed credit for the attacks which blacked out most of the northern sector of central Chile including Santiago tonight. The FPMR made telephone calls to national and international news media.

The FPMR -- which the military Government of Chile believes to be linked to banned left-wing political parties -- explained that these actions are part of the general struggle of the Chilean people to put an end to hunger, misery, unemployment, and terror and to pave the way for democracy now. The group added that 6 months ago we took this course of action which we would have preferred to avoid but there is no other way to wrest freedom from a regime which tortures and murders.

An anonymous woman read a communique signed by the FPMR leadership to AFP and emphasized that this organization has undertaken the commitment to struggle with ever-increasing strength and determination until democracy is achieved.

The attacks for which the subversive organization claimed credit took place simultaneously with violent incidents in downtown Santiago during which dozens of dwellers of poor neighborhoods and students were arrested and others injured.

Bomb in Lavanderos' Residence

PY150223 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A bomb has been found in Lavanderos' residence. This information was supplied to this station by former National Party Senator Engelberto Frias who indicated that when Lavanderos returned home on 13 June around 2300 he found experts defusing an explosive device which had been placed in his residence. Frias said that for the time being he had no more information to give.

[Begin Frias recording] A new terrorist action has taken place at the residence of former Senator Jorge Lavanderos. Tomorrow we will hold a press conference at which we will release all the appropriate information. At this point Lavanderos and his family are considerably disturbed because when they returned home yesterday they found Carabinero experts taking the explosive device apart. Maybe tomorrow afternoon Jorge Lavanderos will make a brief report of what has happened. [end recording]

Engelberto Frias added that Lavanderos attended a meeting in San Antonio on 13 June. Unofficial sources have indicated that the device was placed by five unknown individals who had a car.

TV Broadcast Disrupted

PY150220 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] [in progress] ...the interference was monitored in La Encalada sector, Nunoa neighborhood, at approximately 2120 local time on 13 June. The voice identified itself as Radio Revolution and called for a demonstration to be held in downtown Santiago against the prevailing hunger. According to police sources, this was not the first time interference has been monitored overlapping the audio of TV stations. On these occasions proclamations are broadcast. In the above-mentioned case the interference was not monitored throughout Santiago but only in a small sector. It lasted barely 3 minutes.

DECREE ISSUED ON EXPANDED TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA141805 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia has established its official position on jurisdictional waters and a system of straight lines with regard to its internal waters.

Upon signing Decree No 1436, President Belisario Betancur enacted regulations to implement Article 9 of Law No 10 of 1978 -- the so-called law of the seas -- and made possible, through the application of a system of straight lines, the delimitation of continental areas, to include the Archipelago of San Andres and Providencia. The total area of water will be increased by 80 percent, and Colombia's new legal coastline is indubitably defined.

The decree clarifies the matter of jurisdiction over maritime (?areas), legally expanding them in accordance with international law and thus filling a void in maritime legislation.

Colombia may now exercise absolute sovereignty over areas with a greater fishing potential which, by being included in our territorial sea limits, eliminates having to share them with other countries.

'TIROFIJO' DISCUSSES TRUCE, POLITICAL PLANS

PM141033 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Jun 84 p 4

[Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia leader Manuel Marulanda interviewed by Joaquim Ibarz in La Esperanza -- date not given]

[Text] La Esperanza (Colombia) -- He was officially pronounced dead two dozen times in Army communiques, but was not long in reappearing in a guerrilla action. The man most wanted by the Armed Forces for decades, the most admired Colombian guerrilla leader of all times, and the one most hated by his enemies is now on familiar terms with ministers and bishops and wishes to enter Parliament. Manuel Marulanda Velez, known as "Tirofijo," became a legendary name as Latin America's most veteran guerrilla, but after 34 years of fighting he has put away his rifle and talks only about peace and political plans.

A price was put on his head by several governments while the military forces found themselves powerless, however many human and logistical resources they devoted to exterminating his group, to eliminate the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which reached its 20th anniversary on the very same day -- 28 May -- that the 1-year truce came into force.

We found Manuel Marulanda in this guerrilla camp of La Esperanza -- a virtually inaccessible backwoods spot, lost in the Colombian Andean Sierra. In the most visible place there is a large banner with the legend "20 Years Struggling for Peace," and a white flag and a Colombian flag fly in the place of honor where the beginning of the truce was commemorated a few days ago with dances, French cognac, Spanish wine, and a huge cake, which was christened the "peace cake."

This man with a fierce, cunning, and suspicious gaze, like an old fox who knows all the tricks -- a mixture of native cunning and common sense -- is 54 years old, having spent over 30 years in guerrilla struggle, and knows how to express himself with a peasant's popular touch.

Tall, sturdy, and muscular, he looks like a man still full of energy and physical strength.

His small and piercing eyes look half-closed while he talks about FARC's past, present, and future. This leader, who is almost mythical for many Colombians, is extremely cordial and natural with everybody. The 20 years which he has spent without leaving the jungle have not made him lose his sense of humor.

He is sharp-witted and perspicacious and it is easy to detect his vast political and military training, gained during over 3 decades of frontal struggle against the regular Army.

[Ibarz] How does the guerrilla regarded as the one who has spent the most years in struggle in Latin America feel?

[Marulanda] I feel well, perfectly well. I feel fit to carry on this process of struggle which we began over 30 years ago. I feel vigorous; I am not tired. I feel very good accompanied by all the comrades, the commanders, the staffs. That heartens you a great deal.

No "Retirement"

[Ibarz] There are some people who believe that the truce could be prompted by the fact that you and the older commanders are seeking a kind of retirement from the guerrilla struggle.

[Marulanda] That is funny, and can only be taken as a joke. We are not seeking retirement, because after struggling for many years we are prepared to take up arms again if the government does not keep its word. If we cannot continue, others will be able to carry on. No process can stop instantly. There are some of us who will certainly grow old and perhaps find themselves unfit to continue this kind of struggle, but another generation will carry on this process.

[Ibarz] Are you perhaps considering resuming the struggle?

[Marulanda] No, far from it. I feel very confident that this peace will be real and lasting. I hope that the only struggle will be political.

If everything goes according to plan, as all we Colombians wish, in a year's time we will sit down and sign the final peace document with the president of the Republic, and then we will come out into the open to promote a vast mass movement to champion the people's economic, political, and social demands and to promote the changes which the country needs.

[Ibarz] Do you wish to engage in politics?

[Marulanda] Yes, of course, when the conditions exist, when we have made peace.

[Ibarz] Would you like to be elected as a deputy?

[Marulanda] I would like to hold the post which the public freely gives me, whether as councillor or deputy. Every Colombian should aspire to enter Parliament. Who does not aspire to that? If there is a mass movement to support us, I would like to enter Parliament in order to raise the problems of a people who need their own spokesmen, their own representatives.

[Ibarz] There is a good deal of skepticism in the country as to whether the FARC will observe the truce and whether this is only a strategic withdrawal on its part.

[Marulanda] There was no need for a withdrawal, because we are now stronger than ever. We are sincere and found that the president was too, since he ordered a cease-fire which all the military have observed.

We are prepared to observe the agreement signed with the secretariat and the Peace Commission.

Yes to Dialogue

[Ibarz] What led you to make peace after 20 years of struggle?

[Marulanda] It is not that we decided on this after 20 years of war; for 20 years we have been proposing to all governments entering into dialogue and seeking a peaceful solution to this country's problems. We are now achieving the aims which we set for ourselves at the beginning of the struggle.

[Ibarz] Is the peace a triumph or a defeat for the FARC, which sought to seize power by force of arms?

[Marulanda] It is a triumph for the Colombian people. We do not want power in itself but to improve people's conditions. We are proud to have struggled for so long and of the fact that the government must now recognize us as a revolutionary movement, as an armed movement which represents the masses' interests. We have forced the government to sit down and discuss the problems with us, because they could not eliminate us, and it is impossible for them to eliminate us.

[Ibarz] Why do they call you "Tirofijo"?

[Marulanda] It is not the fighters but the enemy who call me "Tirofijo." My real name is Pedro Antonio Marin, and when I became a guerrilla I took the name of Manuel Marulanda Velez, in tribute to a trade unionist who was murdered for opposing the sending of Colombian troops to the Korean war. Of course now I will have to legalize the name Manuel Marulanda, because it is the one by which people know me. They called me "Tirofijo" when I was a shooting instructor. The people whom I trained became good marksmen.

A "Good Marksman"

[Ibarz] Do you believe that you have good marksmanship?

[Marulanda] Yes, of course, I am a good marksman. But I do not venture to say whether or not I have good marksmanship in combat, since a rifle range where nobody is aiming at you is one thing, and combat, in which you are aiming at an enemy but that enemy is also aiming at you, is a very different matter. Then, however good your marksmanship, you possibly do not hit the target as often as people believe. Sometimes in combat you are on the offensive, but at other times it falls to you to go on the defensive. What I can tell you is that in the battles in which I have personally taken part, as commander, the guerrilla units did not have to complain about poor leadership. We have always been successful. Certainly, there are very few men whom I have lost on the firing line. On the other hand, they are lost when the commander or the guerrilla do not take revolutionary discipline into account. The blows are received.

[Ibarz] How have you managed to survive for so many years, when you were the number one enemy of the police and the Army and the most wanted and hunted man in Colombia?

[Marulanda] By moving from one place to another, since guerrillas must be mobile. We have always moved from one area to another, and from another to another.

[Ibarz] Have you ever been wounded?

[Marulanda] Never. Because our function is not to act as the foremost combat unit but to direct the fighting.

On several occasions I have been close to death, because where there is fighting a grave situation can arise.

[Ibarz] FARC is regarded in Colombia as the armed wing of the Communist Party.

[Marulanda] That is what various generals have said, but we have never confirmed it officially.

[Ibarz] If peace is made and there is a real political opening, are you prepared to set up a political party independent from the Communists?

[Marulanda] At a certain point FARC could set itself up as a very strong political movement which would embody all the aspirations of the Colombian people and of everybody who is dissatisfied with the system which we have. We could form our own political party.

[Ibarz] What would you say to the other armed groups which are still contemplating continuing the struggle?

[Marulanda] They are independent and free to contemplate acting in the way which they deem most correct. They have the same right that we may have to put forward their proposals independently. But there are groups which use FARC's name for their terrorist actions. Those groups which usurp our name are committing actions which harm the masses interests, such as planting bombs, burning buses, and abductions, and which have nothing to do with the Colombian revolution, because the revolution is carried out not through terrorist actions but through vast popular movements which promote change.

POLICE REPORT ON KIDNAPPING BY REBELS, CRIMINALS

PA142230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jun (AFP) -- The security forces today disclosed to the privately-owned Radio Cadena Nacional station that 28 people were kidnapped in Colombia during the past month.

Ten people were kidnapped by subversive groups or common criminals after the truce between the government and the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The cease-fire began 28 May.

The state investigative forces indicated that nine people are being held by the FARC, which had promised to release all its kidnap victims when it agreed to the truce.

After the beginning of the cease-fire, FARC kidnapped Ernestina Guevara de Aroca in the southeastern city of Neiva, Huila Department, and Cesar Alvarez Otalora in Sabana de Torres, in the northeastern Department of Santander.

The radio station said that in 32 days (10 May to 12 June), 6 people were released, 2 were killed, and 20 others remain in the hands of kidnappers.

ALVAREZ' RESIGNATION, TROOP MOBILIZATION DENIED

PY150023 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0002 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Jun (EFE) -- An official spokesman today denied that Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez would eventually resign due to pressure from the military leadership. Colonel Juan Jose Pomoli, public relations director of the presidency, answering a question put to him by EFE, stated that Alvarez has not resigned and that no troops have been mobilized.

According to the spokesman, the meetings that have been held by the high military commands during the past few hours were held to coordinate the security measures for Saturday with the objective of preventing demonstrations on the return of exiled political leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

Coup Rumors Denied

PY150122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0050 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Jun (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez has not resigned and there are no coup attempts in the country. This was confirmed tonight to EFE by official spokesman Colonel Juan Jose Pomoli, director of the public relations directorate.

During a talk with EFE, Pomoli said that no changes have been made in the Uruguayan Government and that he was authorized by the government to deny rumors of a coup d'etat against Alvarez. He added that the president today held meetings with the three commanders in chief and generals to coordinate the adoption of security measures in light of a possible outbreak of violence on Saturday upon the announced return to the country of political leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who is in exile. The official spokesman thus denied rumors that circulated in Montevideo over the past few hours about a possible replacement of President Alvarez as a result of alleged displeasure within the Armed Forces by the political conduct of the situation only 5 months before the elections.

Press reports stated that Alvarez' alleged resignation was added to the "voluntary retirement" of General Julio Cesar Bonelli, chief of the powerful Army Division I, headquartered in Montevideo.

Official information pointed out the government's concern over the violent events that might take place on Saturday when the unauthorized mobilizations and meetings take place that the government plans to prevent. Unofficial sources have stated that an alert has been given to first aid units to attend to possible wounded if clashes should take place between "infiltrated groups" and the Armed Forces.

When EFE asked the head of the government's public relations office about this, he said that several security measures are being considered but that it still has not been decided which ones will be implemented on Saturday.

After Colonel Pomoli denied Alvarez' resignation, the radio and television began broadcasting a communique alerting the citizenry regarding political mobilizations and the possible actions by infiltrated terrorist groups.

Origin of Rumors Explained

PY150332 Buenos Aires Radio Mitre in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The reports that President Gregorio Alvarez was overthrown by a movement of Army generals was denied by a government spokesman. The rumors originated in business and political circles, which viewed the meeting held by the commanders of the three Armed Forces with Alvarez and later a meeting of Army generals as the first step to overthrow Alvarez. A spokesman of the government said: I am in a position to officially deny all of this. I can assure that there is nothing in this regard.

GOVERNMENT, ARMED FORCES WARN DEMONSTRATORS

PY150035 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] We begin tonight's program with an official communique released a few minutes ago by the National Public Relations Directorate:

Communique issued by the government and the Armed Forces:

In view of events that are public knowledge, the government and the Armed Forces reiterate to the people that the mobilizations and party demonstrations that are being prepared will be infiltrated by radicalized groups and agitators, including professionals who have entered the country clandestinely for the purpose of creating disorder and disrupting social peace.

To prevent possible regrettable incidents not wanted by the government that could cause innocent victims and damage to private and public property, the people are advised to stay away from the places where demonstrations and rallies are held, since those people who organize, attend, and participate in them will be exposed to their inherent risks. Since neither demonstrations nor rallies are permitted in public places, these people will also be liable to punishment for violating the rules in force.

OUTGOING CHIEF WARNS OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMY

PY142029 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] During a ceremony held at noon today in his honor, outgoing Army Commander Lieutenant General Pedro J. Aranco warned against those who want to destroy the Army. At the Army command headquarters, Aranco told his comrades that slanderous campaigns may inevitably be launched against the Army both at home and abroad in the coming years. He reiterated that the Armed Forces will tolerate neither deviations nor ambition for power because they were not trained for that purpose.

[Begin Aranco recording] The Armed Forces and the nation of which they are an inseparable part will go through difficult stages in the coming years. The future will undoubtedly be marked by inevitable attacks and slanderous campaigns that will be launched both at home and abroad, disregarding and even rejecting the noble values which are the objective of good Uruguayans, and trying to undermine the unity and the accord of the people. Efforts will undoubtedly be made to discredit persons and institutions, creating uncertainty and confusion and undermining the faith in our courage and in our current and future possibilities as an independent nation. But they will fail to drive wedges, cause division, [words indistinct] among us, the military. Neither will they weaken our people, who will remain strong, free, and independent and who will keep their own place in the Latin American continent and in the world.

Its ranks solidly united, the institution will be an unsurmountable barrier for divisive attempts and for ambitions for power or greedy groups or individuals. This unity will be strengthened from the top ranks down, strengthening the institution as such and, most important, against the groups and interests that want to destroy it both morally and materially in order to promote ideologies that have nothing to do with our traditions. Unity [words indistinct] a path covered in two directions, by those who obey orders and also by those who give orders, permanently adhering to those principles in every action, because they are the unperishable pillars that will allow our nation to fulfill the destiny that history has set for us.

A change has taken place at the Army command, a change that, as the Army commander has put it, will not result in deviations in the course that has been set because the commitments assumed by the Army in particular and by the Armed Forces in general cannot be changed. The Armed Forces will not tolerate ambition for power, either, because we have not been trained for that purpose and because our doctrine, which is based on the ideal of Artigas and of the fatherland, would not let us even consider allowing the presence of someone who might jeopardize democracy, which we have always defended and which we will always defend with faith in the Republic. We are proud that our only enemies have been the enemies of the fatherland. We are proud of our clear position, which has no hidden intentions. We have carefully safeguarded the dignity of the institution, which is a legacy that all of us should safeguard. [end recording]

POLITICIANS HOLD TALKS WITH BUSINESS SECTOR

PY150157 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] During the next few days the social organizations will appoint their representatives to attend the official talks with political parties.

The first meeting was attended by Richard Read, (Victor Sembroni), (Juan Ascencio), and (Hector Drobo), representing the PIT [Interunion Workers Plenum]; (Fernando Nasich), and (Gustavo Gonzalez), representing (?FUTMAN) [expansion unknown]; (Ester Eyzaguirre), and (Efrain Olivera), representing (?CERPAGO) [expansion unknown]; and (Luis Mardone) and (Jose Magardi), representing (?ACECH) [expansion unknown]. The political parties were represented by Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Guillermo Garcia Costa, (Mario Eisemberg), and Jose Pedro Cardozo.

A similar meeting will be held this evening at the Chamber of Industry which will be attended by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rural Federation.

At the end of the meeting held this morning at the headquarters of the Bank Employees Association, Julio Maria Sanguinetti stated:

[Begin recording] [Sanguinetti] It was a very constructive meeting after all. The political party delegations proposed their idea for seeking an agreement that will increasingly spread throughout the country; an agreement to specify the first steps to make possible a democratic outcome for the country that will be as broad as possible; an agreement to start organizing a future, which we are aware will be very difficult from the socioeconomic point of view, and thus to start analyzing the basic guidelines which will allow the country to consolidate those institutions that have been mishandled during these 11 years of a de facto regime.

[Unidentified reporter] Did the labor unions make any specific demands to the political parties?

[Sanguinetti] Well, our concrete proposal is that they should join the multiparty group and they are going to study the best way to do it. However, they have already given a positive answer; they have already said that they agree to the idea and that they also regard it as an urgent issue. Therefore, this is very important. Today we are also going to hold meetings with the business sectors which means that this is something that is actually developing. [end recording]

The meeting to discuss the participation of the industrial sectors in talks with the political parties of the so-called intersectorial organization has just ended at the Chamber of Industry. Guillermo Garcia Costa, Jose Pedro Cardozo, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, and (Mario Eisenberg) came to the Chamber of Industry where they met with important representatives of the business sector of our country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANALYZING NICARAGUAN MESSAGE

PA142225 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry is analyzing a note sent by the Nicaraguan Government, German Navas Carrillo, acting foreign minister, has said.

As "Notirumbos" reported on its morning broadcast, the note sent by the Sandinist regime expresses Nicaragua's concern over the facilities and support offered to Commanders Eden Pastora and Tito Chamorro. As is well known, both men are convalescing at a clinic in the eastern part of Caracas, where they were brought after the attack they suffered in Nicaragua.

The acting foreign minister said that the Nicaraguan message is being studied, and that it will be answered by the Foreign Ministry.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON REFUGEES IN HAVANA EMBASSY

PA140016 Caracas Radio Rumbos in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] There have been some advances in the effort to attain the respect due our embassy in Havana, as well as to attain the departure of the persons who have sought asylum in that country, Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul has said.

The foreign minister said that some of the persons who sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana have already departed from the Cuban capital. Some of them will be coming to Venezuela, and I hope that within a short time all of them will travel freely to their destinations, Morales Paul said.

Three More Refugees Leave

PA142240 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Three more people have left the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, Cuba. According to reliable sources, a couple with their 11-year old daughter left the embassy voluntarily. With their departure, only five refugees are left at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana.

GOVERNMENT TO 'WITNESS' U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS

PA150224 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico will be an important witness in the talks that Nicaragua and U.S. Government officials will hold to find a solution to their differences in Central America. A spokesman of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat said that Mexico will play that role at the request of Nicaragua and the United States.

ENERGY SECRETARY ON OIL EXPORTERS MEETING

FL141920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2238 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, today said that the petroleum-producing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are firm in their intention of preventing the price of crude oil from declining in real terms. He was participating in the third meeting of the informal group of Latin American and Caribbean petroleum-exporting countries, which was held in Trinidad and Tobago. He reported that at the conclusion of the meeting, the members indicated that the price of petroleum should retain its buying power.

Labastida Ochoa said that the agreements reached at the meeting would allow for the strengthening of joint cooperation programs for the exchange of information on the conservation of energy resources, technology development, and the consolidation by the capital goods industry.

The group is made up of Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, and Venezuela and in the opinion of Labastida Ochoa, the political agreements allow the countries involved to act responsibly to complete the [word indistinct] objectives.

Labastida Ochoa reiterated the disagreement of the group with the position of the industrialized countries that are increasing their interest rates to the poor nations, while the producers of crude oil are maintaining oil prices at the same level on the international market.

SECRETARIAT SUBMITS REPORT ON 1983 FINANCES

PA150135 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 9 Jun 84 pp 1a, 8a

[By Humberto Aranda]

[Excerpts] On 31 December 1983, the interest on Mexico's public debt was 3,196,000,000,000 pesos -- almost one-fifth of the nation's gross national product -- because interest rates were higher than originally estimated and because of the exchange rate increase. These figures are in the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat 1983 financial report which the president sent to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

It was learned that before the financial report was sent to the Chamber of Deputies, the deputies had received periodic briefings on the state of the economy and finances, especially on the state's expenditures, through quarterly reports and from talks with government officials.

The 1983 financial report states that the objectives established for the year were achieved by restructuring the economy to hold public spending to a growth rate [as published] of 40 percent of the nation's domestic product, compared to 44 percent in 1982.

The report also says that government income increased from 30 to 34 percent [of the domestic product] which permitted rational financing of public expenditures and also an unprecedented adjustment to reduce the deficit from 18 percent in 1982 to 8.5 percent in 1983.

It later says that inflation was controlled last year and that although interest is still high, it is lower than in 1982, and that employment levels were maintained and a massive collapse of the production sector was prevented.

The report says that last year the deficit was kept within the levels approved by the Chamber of Deputies. Total expenditures increased 11.7 percent, higher than originally approved, but in 1982 this was 50.7 percent more than original estimates. More than half of the expenditures increase was for interest on the debt and appropriations assigned to the states and municipalities. If these items are not taken into consideration, the actual expenditure increase was only 4.9 percent.

The report also says that the majority of last year's income was generated by an increase in prices and tariffs, but principally from Pemex contributions.

It also says that imports were reduced approximately 14 percent in 1983 compared to the previous year, and that efforts to restructure the public debt have eased the pressure of having to pay the interest on the public debt. However "the service on the debt represents an important limitation for spending policy."

BRIEFS

1983 OIL, GAS STATISTICS -- A report by the Programming and Budget Secretariat's National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Information (INEGI) has revealed that the net national product in the energy and petrochemical sector registered a real growth of 1.9 percent in 1983. Oil and natural gas production declined by 0.6 percent compared with growth rates of 32.7, 18.7, and 14.5 percent in 1980, 1981, and 1982, respectively. Crude production fell from 2,750,000 barrels per day in 1982 to 2,680,000 barrels per day in 1983. Exports, however, increased 4.3 percent in 1983, with an export average of 1,550,000 barrels per day. Natural gas production reached 265,000 barrels per day in 1983, 10,000 barrels higher than the export rate for 1982. Meanwhile, petrochemicals showed a growth rate of 29.5 percent in 1983. [Summary] [Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 9 Jun 84 p 1 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM SWAZILAND -- Mexico City, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Swaziland's new ambassador to Mexico, Peter Helenisi Mtetwa, will present his credentials to President Miguel de la Madrid on Friday. Mtetwa said understanding between the two countries is possible because they have similar economic conditions. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 13 Jun 84 FL]

JAPANESE EQUIPMENT DONATION -- Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and Japanese Ambassador Kiyoaki Kikuchi yesterday formalized a donation to the Mexican Government of equipment for the Education Secretariat's educational television system valued at more than 50 million yen, or approximately 40 million pesos. The donation is aimed at aiding Mexico's attempt to decentralize education through television programming. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Jun 84 p 3 PA]

BELIZE

AIRFIELD LEGISLATION TO CURB DRUG TRAFFICKING

FL141906 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, June 14, CANA -- New legislation aimed at curbing the illegal trafficking of drugs has been passed in Belize whereby persons found guilty of using unregistered airfields can be sent to jail for up to five months or be fined up to 50,000 dollars (1 Belize dollar; 49 cents U.S.).

All privately-owned airfields have to be registered with government, a move aimed at fighting their use in the interior to export drugs, mainly marijuana. Persons who do not advise government of plans to construct airstrips can also be jailed for up to five months or fined up to 50,000 dollars. Government sources said the civil aviation officer now has the authority to order the destruction of airstrips whose existence he considers are not in the interest of the public. Under the new law it is also illegal to land or depart from an unregistered airfield.

1984 SUGAR PRODUCTION TO FALL SHORT OF TARGET

F 141912 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 84 p 12

[Text] The Belize Sugar Board says it will fall short by about 5,000 tons of its targeted production figure of 110,000 tons for the 1984 crop.

The Board announced last week that the crop at Tower Hill factory would close on Friday. Continuous rains, the heaviest for the month of May since 1979, have caused both cane fields and sugar roads to be flooded and made harvesting and transport impossible at times. Canefarmers in the Corozal District at Libertad factory have also been affected and have been unable to deliver their quotas at Tower Hill.

COSTA RICA

SOLANO ON CONTRAS' STATUS, NICARAGUAN ATTACKS

PA150210 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1933 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The 56 counterrevolutionaries who entered Costa Rican territory 2 days ago are under the custody of intelligence and national security authorities. The public security minister, Angel Edmundo Solano, has said that the counterrevolutionaries do not qualify as refugees, and therefore the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees will not help. The minister explained that no country wants to receive them at this time.

The public security minister said that the conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will worsen if the Sandinist Army does not act intelligently and continues to indiscriminately attack Costa Rican territory with mortar fire.

Asked if the men fighting in southern Nicaragua are militiamen or professionals from the Sandinist Army, Solano responded:

[Begin Solano recording] They are using heavy artillery, and they have more sophisticated equipment, so it is evident that they are not militiamen [words indistinct] of the Nicaraguan Army. [end recording]

ARDE MEMBERS ENTER COUNTRY, DENOUNCE BOMBINGS

PA141902 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Report by David Serrano from Ciudad Quesada hospital]

[Text] At dawn today 10 members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] arrived at the hospital here in Ciudad Quesada from Nicaraguan territory. It is worth noting that they arrived in private ARDE vehicles. The Rural Guard implemented security measures when they arrived at the hospital, but at some point when the Costa Rican authorities neglected their vigilance the ARDE members escaped. We saw the 10 ARDE members leave through a side door and board a small bus. Their whereabouts are unknown.

During a conversation with one of the ARDE members who arrived at the hospital at dawn, he told us that heavy bombings are still taking place in Nicaragua. He added that as they were crossing the San Juan River they saw several bodies floating on the water, but they could not tell whether they were members of ARDE or the FSLN.

We talked briefly to one of the ARDE members about the heavy bombing that is currently taking place in Nicaraguan territory, and he said the following:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Not only do they indiscriminately bomb the (?weak) points, but also the peasants' huts. That is, they bomb the defenseless peasants who are in places where perhaps we are not even present at the time.

[Serrano] Does this mean that the FSLN is perpetrating a massacre in that entire area, where there are children and entire families?

[Speaker] They have massacred older people, children, and women. There are families where all the young men have joined our struggle and only the women and children are at home. We have already denounced the FSLN to the entire world. [end recording]

The Costa Rican Red Cross remains in a state of alert. A base has been established near the area of Las Tiricias where Captain Chavez, of the Costa Rican Red Cross, will be coordinating everything connected with this emergency. The authorities also remain on a state of alert while ARDE members continue entering Costa Rican territory through the Boca Tapada sector. About 22 of them have already turned themselves in to Costa Rican authorities. We have been told that casualties keep coming in through the Boca Tapada sector.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Situation in 9 Departments

PA150310 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[By Raul Beltran]

[Excerpts] Good afternoon, YSKL news department has the following report on 9 of El Salvador's 14 departments.

The counterinsurgency operations continued this morning and during the afternoon in La Union Department, in the eastern zone of the country, in the sectors of Nueva Esparta, Poloros, Lislique and other nearby villages, in search of the rebels who have been seen in the northern part of the department. Other military units have continued the search for leftist groups in the sectors of El Salitre and Agua Fria. According to reports the leftists were seen in these sectors, probably running away from similar military operations being carried out in the Departments of San Miguel and Morazan. The Army is receiving military and artillery support. The newly formed Fonseca Battalion is participating in this operation.

Operations in Morazan Department have slowed down, while medical and civic action brigades are asking for immediate help to fight an epidemic [not further described] in sectors near Ocicala and other towns in the northern zone such as Delicias de Concepcion, Yoloaiquin, Cacaopera and Gualococti.

Military patrols have increased in San Miguel Department, especially along the road to the north and the military road, after late yesterday's incursion into Comacaran, which FMLN leftists occupied for 3 hours. While in Comacaran, the leftists destroyed the telecommunications office and the civil defense headquarters.

Civilian and military authorities in San Miguel and also the people of Uluazapa, which is only 5 km from Comacaran, learned from the leftists' clandestine radio station that Comacaran had been attacked the night before by the rebels. Comacaran civil defense units managed to retreat to new positions without suffering any casualties.

Meanwhile, patrolling has increased in the past few hours in Ciudad Barrios, Carolina, and San Luis de la Reina. There is no report on casualties. There have been no clashes with rebels in these sectors for the past 48 hours.

Some 2,000 soldiers were mobilized in southern La Paz Department, moving toward the border with the Departments of San Miguel and Usulutan, in the direction of the beach, along the coast, near the village of Hacienda Vieja.

At approximately 0500, military units supported by air and artillery were trying to prevent rebels from breaking through an encirclement operation laid out by the Army in the southern part of Usulutan Department.

Another report says that artillery opened fire on the southwestern part of Chichontepec Volcano where, according to military reports, leftists have recently been seen.

Colonel Orlando Montano, who has assumed command of the Training Center for Armed Forces Engineers, is in charge of operations in La Paz Department.

Meanwhile, in Chalatenango Department, leftist guerrilla sappers this morning blew up two high-voltage towers along the main northern highway, which left the entire department without electricity. Apart from this, the rest of the zone in the northern part of the country is under Salvadoran Army control. Patrolling continues in the sectors of Agua Caliente, Tejutla, San Rafael, Santa Rita, El Paraiso, Concepcion Quezaltepeque and north of Chalatenango, the capital of the department.

Finally, in San Salvador Department and especially in the capital, the police reported that the leftist have carried out five dynamite bombings in a period of 15 hours.

Clashes in Morazan

PA150030 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1450 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, communique issued on 14 June in San Salvador]

[Text] Terrorists suffer many casualties in Morazan. On the afternoon of Wednesday, 13 June, troops of the Morazan Battalion stationed in San Francisco Cotera ambushed an extremist column near (Las Venturas) Canton in Las Delicias de Concepcion municipality, Morazan Department. In this operation two extremists were killed and many wounded. The Armed Forces did not sustain any casualties.

Meanwhile, this morning FMLN terrorists unsuccessfully tried to ambush an Army truck at km 132 on the highway from San Miguel to Morazan, near the village San Carlos, which was transporting troops from the Commando Training Center. The terrorists bungled when the claymore mines they had set up exploded prematurely. This gave the troops a chance to react immediately and to carry out a search operation throughout the entire zone to try to locate the extremists. Our troops did not sustain any casualties.

Guerrillas 'Trapped' on Island

PA142110 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Jun 84 pp 3, 54

[Text] Armed Forces spokesmen have reported that over 300 subversives are now trapped on Mendez Island in Jiquilisco Bay, Usulutan Department, after troops of the Arce Battalion forced them to withdraw from Montecristo Island. Fighting began at 0530 yesterday on Montecristo Island. After being dislodged, the extremists moved to the beach facing the open sea. They were again dislodged and then withdrew in small boats, landing on the small Mendez Island, where they are now trapped.

Troops of the Arce Battalion under the command of Colonel Roberto Staben are occupying positions on the east side of Jiquilisco Bay. Other units, belonging to the 6th Infantry Brigade, are positioned on Espiritu Santo Island. National Marine commandos headquartered at El Triunfo port are patrolling the waters of Jiquilisco Bay. Meanwhile, off the beach at Espiritu Santo, there is a coast guard cutter and support boats as reinforcements for further surveillance. At approximately 0600 today, all military units began an offensive with support from Salvadoran Air Force helicopters and planes. All day yesterday the terrorists' position was fired on at intervals of 30 minutes, 1 hour, or 2 hours.

Military spokesmen said that they must surrender or face the troops' onslaught. We were told that the trapped terrorists are the same ones who attacked a small boat carrying National Marine commandos assigned to the command post and port captain's office at El Triunfo port. In this ambush 14 members of the command post and port captain's office lost their lives.

The Army has called on the subversives to lay down their weapons through loudspeakers, but the subversives have responded with fire, which infantry units have answered.

Initial reports obtained by military authorities indicate that the extremists suffered numerous casualties in the first two actions, in the vicinity of Montecristo Island and later on Mendez Island.

The troops who fought in the vicinity of the Islands of Montecristo and Mendez and on the beaches of Espiritu Santo Island were congratulated yesterday at noon by Colonel Adolfo O. Blandon, Armed Forces chief of staff, who visited the area to discuss strategic matters with those responsible for the operations.

For the past few days the Army has maintained heavy land, air, and sea patrols in various areas of Jiquilisco Bay because the Army general staff has established that weapons and ammunition are being unloaded in this area.

Colonel Adolfo Blandon, Armed Forces chief of staff, said that these and other sectors of the country have been favorable for arms supplies from Nicaragua and that chese sectors are under surveillance or being combed.

3,000 MORAZAN REFUGEES MOVE TO SAN MIGUEL

PA150230 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] San Miguel, 13 Jun -- Local civilian and military authorities are getting ready to receive in the next 48 hours a contingent of about 3,000 Salvadorans who have been displaced from northern Morazan Department because of guerrilla violence. It was reported here today that these Salvadorans are being carried in trucks by the International Red Cross [IRC] and the National Commission for Care of the Displaced [Comision Nacional de Atencion a los Desplazados], CONADE, and have had to pass through Honduran territory. The route followed by the Salvadorans, most of whom are children and old people, is the following: They first concentrated in Sabanetas on the Salvadoran-Honduran border, moved to Marcala through Tegucigalpa, then continued on to El Amatillo to enter Honduras through La Union Department, and finally arrived at San Miguel. It has been explained that this route was drafted by the IRC delegate since it was impossible to cross through Morazan Department because guerrillas are operating in the Goascoran River area in the northern part of the department.

It was reported that with these 3,000 who are about to arrive at San Miguel, the total number of refugees will climb to 7,000 during the past 2 months. These refugees will come chiefly from northern Morazan.

Santa Rosa de Lima drivers and businessmen who arrived at San Miguel today said that the Las Guaritas bridge, close to the entry to Pasaquina, 8 km from El Amatillo on the Pan-American Highway, was blown up last night by guerrillas.

This metal bridge had been damaged on 30 April 1983 when the rebels destroyed six bridges in the area almost at the same time, including the bridge over the Goascoran River between Honduras and El Salvador, in the El Amatillo sector.

On a stretch of the military road near Santa Anita canton 8 km north of San Miguel, many guerrillas blocked the way by parking three pickup trucks and a water truck across the road and deflating their tires. It was said that the rebels drank the milk being carried by one of the pickup trucks and withdrew through nearby villages.

It was also reported that many well-armed guerrillas, riding in vehicles of various types, temporarily occupied Estanzuelas in Usulutan Department and bought food, clothing, footwear, and medicine for about 2 hours. Some informants said that only 30 guerrillas arrived. Others said that while some bought their supplies others watched the village's entrances and exits.

TYPHOID OUTBREAK REPORTED IN SAN SALVADOR

PA142255 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jun 84 pp 3, 70

[Text] Health authorities have said that unstable personal and environmental sanitary conditions, aggravated by the crowding of the dispossessed as well as violence in the country, have helped the transmission of communicable diseases this year.

Typhoid fever has reached an alarming rate, particularly in San Salvador, to such an extent that the Public Health and Social Services Ministry has ordered the immediate distribution of medicine to counter this hyperendemicity. Doctors attribute the increase in typhoid fever cases to frequent rain and the resulting proliferation of flies, the chief transmitting agent. According to Public Health and Social Services Ministry statistics, 1,800 cases of typhoid fever were reported from January to May this year, of which 71.6 percent occurred in the metropolitan area of San Salvador, with a 2-percent mortality rate.

Public health spokesmen point to the displacement of rural people to the cities as the main cause of the increase in communicable diseases. These people live in the cities in difficult conditions which include little or no drinking water or sewage control.

Health and Public Services Minister Benjamin Valdez said recently that there is a shortage of doctors, nurses, health workers, and other professionals. This makes it more difficult to give patients adequate care.

CERF REPORTS ON POLITICAL, MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PA150140 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2124 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] In a communique sent to YSU the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front [CERF] of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, outlines its political and military activities within the framework of its "In Face of the Yankee Intervention, the Armed People Will Win" campaign, in which:

Our front fights the political and military interventionist maneuvers of Yankee imperialism and exposes and repudiates Duarte's puppet government. Duarte is well known to our people for the 2 years he served as a political front for the bourgeoisie, as a front for the criminal activities of the death squads, and for, time after time, ordering measures against our people.

With these activities we send forth our spirit of solidarity to all our revolutionary combatants who, at the war fronts, fight and defeat the puppet Army. We also send a militant greeting to the heroic working class currently struggling for its just and heartfelt demands. Our most recent political activities are as follows:

1. Sunday, 10 June, at 2300: destruction of two high voltage towers in Colonia (Utina), Santa Tecla, and hoisting of propaganda banners by CERF urban commands.

2. Thursday, 7 June: execution of Francisco Urrutia, member of the civil defense in Quezaltepeque jurisdiction.

3. Wednesday, 13 June, at 1930: Sabotage of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, San Jose branch, located on First Street East, between Sixth and Fourth Avenues North.

The CERF communique sent to YSU adds that this sabotage was carried out by CERF urban commands. The communique further declares that CERF reiterates its decision to fight the interventionist maneuvers of Yankee imperialism in our country.

This was part of a communique dated 13 June 1984 signed by the CERF political directorate outlining recent political and military operations carried out in San Salvador and Santa Tecla. However, the communique does not mention this morning's explosions in San Salvador in which three National Telecommunications Administration telephone line distribution boxes were destroyed. It claims responsibility for yesterday's sabotage of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, San Jose branch, but does not mention having placed the explosive charges on the high-voltage towers in Colonia (3 de Mayo) or for what happened in Colonia (10 de Septiembre).

FURTHER VENCEREMOS REPORT ON HONDURAN 'BOMBING'

PA140447 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran and Honduran people. This is a report regarding the bombing by Salvadoran airplanes last Sunday of El Quebrachal, in Honduran territory. Reports state that a Honduran Army patrol arrived in El Quebrachal, jurisdiction of Colomoncagua, to explain to the Honduran peasants about the bombings by Salvadoran A-37 airplanes.

Last Monday, 11 June, a Honduran Army patrol made up of 45 soldiers, under the leadership of a sergeant, arrived in the El Quebrachal hamlet in Colomoncagua, where last Sunday the inhabitants were bombed by Salvadoran A-37 airplanes, which resulted in several victims. The Honduran sergeant confirmed the damage and deaths caused by the criminal bombing by the Salvadoran Air Force. In his effort to appease the peasants' anger, he told the people that the attack must certainly have been an error by the Salvadoran Army. The sergeant at the head of the Honduran Army patrol told the El Quebrachal inhabitants that the bombing was directed at the hamlets of San Diego and Torola, where several Salvadorans live. After giving these explanations, the Honduran soldiers opened fire against Salvadoran territory for an extended period of time, in a gesture of response, and to control the Honduran population, who commented that this did not solve the problem or change the human loss and the damage suffered last Sunday.

The arrival of the Honduran patrol in El Quebrachal to confirm the bombing is the greatest proof of the report broadcast by Radio Venceremos last Sunday night, which the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, [word indistinct] has denied, just as Colonel [Juan] Lopez Grijalva, who is in charge of this area of Honduran territory, has denied it. Radio Venceremos has also provided the names of the Salvadoran and Honduran victims of this criminal bombing carried out by the Salvadoran Air Force and dictatorship.

GUATEMALA

NINE LEAVE VENEZUELAN EMBASSY REFUGE FOR U.S.

PA142307 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Nine persons who sought political asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala have traveled to Miami.

This was reported by a Guatemalan newspaper, but neither the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry nor the Venezuelan Embassy has confirmed it. The nine refugees -- five men, two women, and two children -- who were at the Venezuelan Embassy, traveled to Miami on a commercial flight. According to the Guatemalan newspaper, the nine refugees were accompanied to the airport by The Venezuelan Embassy's director of protocol.

OVER 40 KIDNAPPINGS IN SAN MARCOS AREA IN 1 MONTH

PA141649 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Over 40 persons have been kidnapped in less than 1 month by armed groups in towns and villages along the coastal region of San Marcos. The residents of these communities, terrified by the activities, have tried to reach Mexico in search of protection for their families. Tension grows at night, when the kidnappers usually make their appearance. One of the most recent cases was that of former Treasury Police Agent Leonardo Virgilio Baltazar Solis, who was forced into an automobile and taken to an unknown destination. Also, in Tecun Uman a man identified as Juan Antonio Morales Valdes was kidnapped as he rode his bicycle, according to our correspondent in Coatepeque, Roberto Espinoza.

HONDURAS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CTH CALL FOR STRIKE

Rivera Doubts Strike To Occur

PA141621 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] A labor strike at this time of economic crisis would be like putting a fire out with gasoline. This was the opinion of Economy Secretary Camilo Rivera Giron in the face of the strike announced by labor organizations affiliated with the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH].

Let's listen to his remarks: [Rivera Giron] "I think these unions, which have been known for a long time to be serious and responsible, are not going to participate in a strike because that would be going against public order. In addition, there is no reason for it. Although the people have the right to rebel, the government is taking the measures that must be taken under the difficult conditions we are experiencing. These are measures that have been taken almost everywhere in Latin America."

[Unidentified announcer] Is there any possibility for an amendment to the tax package, as was reported in labor circles today?

[Rivera Giron] "Although I haven't heard anything about it, there are possibilities for changes. If it is advisable for the peace and tranquillity of the country, I understand the president would make that decision."

[Announcer] Would the workers' strike be averted if this decision were made?

[Rivera Giron] "I don't think that would do it. I think what would stop the strike is the wisdom of the country's two largest unions, which have always been wise and will not get involved in a situation that could have grave consequences for Honduras, because they would be responsible for whatever happens in the country.

"But they have always been responsible unions, I have known them for a long time. I feel they will think it over very well before getting involved in an adventure such as that."

[Announcer] Mr Minister: In view of eventual amendments to the tax package, is this an indication that Congress did not study this package carefully?

[Rivera Giron] "I don't think so. It was thoroughly discussed. The thing is that it is very difficult, almost impossible, to make a tax reform without creating taxes that do not affect poor classes. It is very difficult."

SITRATERCO Rejects Call

PA141630 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Trade Union of Tela Railroad Company Workers, SITRATERCO, will not back any labor move to stop the country's economic activities, SITRATERCO leaders have announced. Following a meeting with officials of the Economy and Finance Secretariats, SITRATERCO leaders said they will not lend themselves to the game being played by leftist groups interested in sowing anarchy in the country. This union stated its stand on the government decision to create new taxes through a document presented to the president. Although it opposes the creation of new taxes, this large union of the Honduran northern coast, a member of the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH], decided not to participate in an announced strike. As is known, CTH, which is made up of 140,000 workers, announced a nationwide strike for the next few hours [as heard] to protest the economic measures the government approved recently. SITRATERCO is the first CTH member to reject the decision made by leaders of this confederation.

CTH Secretary Reasserts Reasons

PA141652 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Unionists have taken a controversial stand with regard to the 20 June strike. Andres Victor Artilles, secretary of the Confederation of Honduran Workers, CTH, of social democratic leanings, told Radio America yesterday that no matter what, all the workers will go on strike on 20 June to protest the new taxes. Artilles said: We are not afraid of being called communists, but this gives more belligerance [as heard] to the Communist Party of Honduras.

[Begin recording] [Artilles] We feel that this tax has had such terrible effects that the lempira's purchasing power has decreased to one-third of its value. Therefore the workers, in order to buy what they bought in 1966, need to have their salaries increased three-fold. Consequently, the lempira's purchasing power is very low. This is proven by inflation and a standstill in wages. The CTH will not stage any demonstrations. This is simply a strike; the work centers will stop, following instructions from the CTH.

[Unidentified reporter] Aren't you afraid of being branded subversives or communists because these are names given to anyone who participates in demonstrations against the tax measure? It is said that anybody who goes against the executive branch is a communist who is attacking the state's security.

[Artilles] We are not afraid of any such statement. The important thing is that the workers reject this tax burden and have decided, in a meeting, to go on a nationwide strike to force the government to abolish Decree No 85-84.

[Reporter] But what would be the implication of [words indistinct] that all those who participate in actions against the measures are communists?

[Artilles] We don't care about any statement made by public or party officials, because the workers know what they are doing. It is a just complaint. It is a measure that affects most Hondurans and for this reason we are protesting. We don't feel that a remark by a public official will restrict the workers' action. I don't know why we have to call all those who complain communists. It is giving too much importance to the Communist Party, and we don't give any importance to that party because it is a negative force that restricts the rights of the working class whether here, in Nicaragua, Cuba, or the Soviet Union. So we are not giving any importance to that party. [end recording]

Commentary Appeals for No Strike

PA141830 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Taxes and the Strike"]

[Excerpts] The tax package approved by the government has been the target of systematic opposition by various Honduran sectors, but it seems that the worst is yet to come; on 20 June approximately 145,000 workers who make up the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH] unions will go on a nationwide strike for an indefinite period of time.

The right to strike, clearly defined in the Labor Code, has generally been used by labor movements when management wants to violate rights and gains by the working class. Anyway, labor leaders feel that with the approval of new taxes the workers are the worst hit because their salaries, already low, will be affected not only by the taxes but by the fact that in the public sector workers are forced to purchase redeemable bonds.

The announcement of a nationwide strike takes no one by surprise, even if there is no consensus among workers in the selection of a strategy to oppose this government resolution.

The United Federation of Honduran Workers, which is made up of leftist unions, feels that the CTH is playing a government game and that the strike will be a big show to disguise a reconsideration which the government has already planned for the tax package.

But let's put this rivalry over labor leadership aside. A strike is a devastating movement that tends to weaken the powerful to establish a parity of actions. For this country, a week's strike could be fatal. If the strike were to last longer, it would be fatal immediately.

We are overwhelmed by debts and don't want to see the country collapse because of pressure by its own citizens, who do not want to carry a heavy tax burden imposed by an austerity program established by the IMF. There are clear signs that the government, pressured by this strong opposition, might make certain changes or reconsiderations in the tax package. The regime was a bit late in realizing the dangerous nature of the monster it has created, and although it tried to control it, the steps taken in this direction have been minimal, too minimal.

We think that the consultation made to approve this package was clumsy and Congress was too nasty in approving it and did not allow sufficient time to hold a thorough debate with the participation of all deputies and the explanation of those who voted for and against this measure.

Now, when it is being said that the government might review the package and that Congress will be asked to make certain reconsiderations, it is a sign that the government is showing repentance after it has already received its penance.

To be very honest, there are enough reasons for the people to feel enraged against any measure that erodes their standard of living. Honduran problems are a result of a serious economic crisis, and the only solution government officials thought of was to further tighten the belt of Hondurans through new taxes suggested by an international financial organization.

The Honduran people know that the country is now bankrupt because of bad administration. This government should not expect the people to resign themselves to waiting passively for saving measures, especially when it comes to new taxes. The people understand that this government inherited a heavy load, but they know that if this load has been an inheritance, many people in the government today contributed to it. The cost of this should not be borne only by the people. It is natural then to have many protests against the tax package and even a nationwide strike would be justified if circumstances were different. But now the country is on its knees, hurt from inside and out. We are sure that Honduras could not withstand a prolonged strike. For this reason we appeal to the consciences of those who rule and are ruled. We ask the rulers to reflect, because the country will not advance by strangling the people. To the people we say that we will not emerge from this impasse through blackmail. All must yield for the sake of the country. We cannot play the game of anarchists who are always seeking to win, rather than letting the country win.

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS CONTADORA'S IMPARTIALITY

PA150150 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Text] Hello friends. Few Hondurans trust the Contadora Group's mediation, because most of us are leery of its foreign ministers' political scheme to propose a lasting peace in Central America. Let us examine the reasons for our suspicions.

Mexico has not hidden its sympathies for the Salvadoran guerrillas -- to the point that, together with France, it has recognized the insurgents as a force for democratic struggle and advancement. In addition, Mexico is generous in economic aid to the Sandinist government, and has not shied away from the danger of supplying it with oil, despite warnings from the counterrevolution. Panama has always been a nostalgic admirer of the Castro revolution, and its leaders' sympathies for Fidel Castro are no secret. Colombia is undergoing serious internal conflicts which it must settle with the guerrillas. Since it is trying to persuade them through dialogue, it may not want to upset the guerrillas with stances opposed to Marxist interests in Latin America.

What can we say about Venezuela? Simply that Carlos Andres Perez' Social Democratic Party rules that country, and he is the same person who joined forces with Carazo, Fidel, Torrijos, and Carter to help the Sandinists rise to power.

Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to question the impartiality of these countries in the search for a solution to a conflict that is deteriorating further and threatening to break at its weakest link. Let us not forget that Honduras has been labeled a U.S. aircraft carrier, described as the counterrevolutionaries' haven, and called a banana republic owned by the transnational companies. That sort of propaganda, laughable in our country, has been absorbed by the international public. Marxists are spreading it; so are the U.S. Democrats.

Those being the rules of the game, all we can do for now is to await the outcome, be it good or bad, but an outcome just the same. No country in Central America is hiding its arms buildup; Guatemala is engaging in it; El Salvador is speeding it up; Honduras is increasing it; and Nicarauga is strengthening it, to the extent that the Sandinists have more artillery than the three other countries combined. This is because the Sandinists do not understand a word about peace, much less about neutrality. Costa Rica has been maintaining its neutrality, and yet every day its government reports attacks by the Sandinist People's Army on its territory. Costa Ricans have even become policemen for the Sandinists all along the border with Nicaragua. Nevertheless they receive bullets instead of thanks.

Undoubtedly, no one wants war. No Honduran who loves his country would be willing to vote for war. All of us want peace, but a dignified and lasting peace that would ensure tranquillity for future generations and that would offer security to everyone. Peace should not be understood as a waiting period for one to get armed to the teeth to then attack one's neighbors. Peace should not be mentioned if one's idea is to export foreign ideologies taking advantage of the facilities available under the Central American democracies. And peace should not be understood as a country's domestic tranquillity while it is in turn exporting suffering, death, and hunger to countries near and far, through the illegal traffic of arms and personnel.

In short, peace cannot be the pause needed to consolidate one's power to then hit one's neighbors. This is what the Central American peoples are hoping for, and what we Hondurans want: a lasting peace, a peace that would revitalize democracy; a peace that would enable us to progess; a peace that would shelter and protect us forever from the horsemen of the apocalypse.

If the Contadora Group sees things as we do, then their suggestions and proposals are welcome.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA ANNOUNCES DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR

PA150411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A communique from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] states that in the second week of June, a high-level delegation from the FSLN and the JGRN will travel to Moscow. The delegation will be headed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate and coordinator of the government junta.

The other members of the delegation will be Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez, who is also a member of the National Directorate; Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto; and Companero Julio Lopez, FSLN director of international relations. They will carry out a working visit during which they will meet with leaders of the USSR Government and party.

Managua, 14 June 1984; 50 years later, Sandino lives!

DANIEL ORTEGA ON U.S. ATTITUDE, USSR VISIT

PA150455 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, interviewed by unidentfied reporter in Managua at the ruins of the Church of the Perpetual Succor; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] ...statement by the revolutionary government in regard to last night's approval by the U.S. Senate of the $28 million in aid to attack our people.

[Ortega] We have said that this contradicts George Shultz' stance at the time of his visit to our country when he said that they are willing to begin a dialogue and negotiations with Nicaragua. Rather than adding elements that would help detente and the beginning of dialogue, they are fostering new obstacles in face of this possibility. The U.S. Government's insistence on approval of the $28 million for the 1984-84 fiscal year, as well as the $21 million to carry them through this current fiscal year, and the fact that the U.S. Senate last night approved the $28 million, are elements that violate the orders issued by the International Court of Justice -- which has asked the United States to stop all military actions against Nicaragua -- they have violated international law, and this is a serious obstacle to the efforts that the United States and Nicaragua should make in favor of a beginning of a dialogue and negotiations. These are serious obstacles that are not being created by Nicaragua but by the United States.

[Reporter] What is Nicaragua's current stance in face of this U.S. policy?

[Ortega] First, we denounce the fact. We denouce the fact because this puts in doubt the truth that the United States really wants to find a negotiated solution and makes us feel that this is nothing more than a propaganda stunt for the upcoming elections.

[Reporter] Commander, we have received a communique issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announcing your upcoming trip to the USSR. Could you expand on the trip's agenda?

[Ortega] Since the triumph of the revolution, Nicaragua has promoted a policy of relations with all the countries of the world, a pluralist and international policy, and included in this policy are our relations with the socialist countries, particularly the USSR. In the next few days we will be visiting the USSR. We will discuss matters pertaining to the situation of aggression experienced by Nicaragua and the economic problems we face because of this aggression.

[Reporter] Commander, the right has said that the elections will be postponed and some international news agencies have mentioned that [words indistinct], only 33 days before the electoral registry is opened.

[Ortega] That is all a part of the propaganda campaign staged by the U.S. Administration through the CIA, and with all the dollars they have distributed within the country, to create doubts and confusion and to discredit and weaken the electoral process.

[Reporter] Will the Nicaraguan peace-loving stance continue in face of the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy?

[Ortega] We will maintain our position to seek a negotiated political solution to our problems despite the aggressive attitude of the United States. This does not mean that we are trusting the U.S. stance, since they are casting doubts on and hindering the same positions they have been preaching.

[Reporter] Commander, one last question: What is the government doing about the document presented by the Contadora Group foreign ministers?

[Ortega] We are studying the document at this time and will approach the Contadora Group [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Thank you, Commander Ortega, for this interview with reporters and the Voice of Nicaragua.

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ, OTHERS ON U.S. POLICY, MISKITOS

PA150400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 15 Jun 84

["Face the People" program with Coordinator Daniel Ortega of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal Martinez; Housing Minister Miguel Vigil Icaza; and members of the U.S. group "Witness for Peace;" in Managua, at ruins of Church of Perpetual Succor -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] We can say that some advances have been made, but at the same time many problems continue to exist. We have clearly seen the U.S. policy against Nicaragua -- a policy that violates human rights, and what is even worse, a blasphemous policy, because in God's name, the Nicaraguan people are being murdered. Two weeks ago we received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here. Nicaragua has always been willing to hold a dialogue, to search for a peaceful solution with the United States. This is why we wlcomed Mr Shultz, and why we are also willing to receive Mr Reagan.

However, we have seen that it is necessary for words to be accompanied by deeds, by concrete actions. We have found that the United States says that it is willing to hold a dialogue, to find a peaceful solution to the problems in the Central American region, but it does this along with deeds that destroy their words. What has happened after Shultz' visit? President Reagan, Shultz, and their spokesmen have said that they maintain their unchanging aggressive policies against Nicaragua. Furthermore, they have insisted on having large allotments approved for fiscal year 1985 (?and also for) the 1984 fiscal year.

The U.S. Administration has insisted on requesting funds, and is contradicting its supposed desire to hold a dialogue. It has also undermined the efforts of third countries which have tried to bring about this dialogue, this meeting, to see how negotiations between Nicaragua and the United States can be initiated.

The Nicaraguan people and the Nicaraguan Government feel that approval by the Senate Intelligence Committee of these funds to continue the war against Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration's insistence that $21 million be approved, and cutting statements that show that its policies toward Nicaragua have not changed, all of these are obstacles to the initiation of a process of dialogue and negotiation between the United States and Nicaragua.

[Ramirez] We must state that the visit of U.S. citizens to Nicaragua is very important. We have always said that in Nicaragua we have a big battlefront to defeat the counter-revolution directed and financed by the CIA but that the rearguard of this struggle is in the United States. We are going to win this struggle here in military terms but we also have to win it in the United States in political terms. Therefore, no effort by a U.S. citizen in favor of our revolution is too small. Every effort is important. We hope that every U.S. citizen who comes to Nicaragua will make known the truth about what he has seen in Nicaragua in his school, community, union, and church.

We know that the Reagan administration is very worried because so many hundred U.S. citizens are coming to Nicaragua. Some high-ranking officials have already warned that this stream of visits to Nicaragua will weaken the U.S. political and military position in Central America. We know this is true. That is why we know that these visits are very important. We ask the U.S. citizens who come to Nicaragua to do nothing more than to tell the truth. We do not need to create any kind of artificial propaganda. The truth is enough. What we ask is that you repeat and spread this truth.

[Roberto Mendoza] My question comes from some comments that I have heard from some Miskitos, Sumu, and Ramas [MISURA] members. Some members of MISURA justify their struggle against the Nicaraguan Government, saying that the government only seeks a military solution. I would like to know some of the specific nonmilitary actions that the government has carried out or plans to solve the conflict.

[Cardenal] From the beginning, this revolution was concerned about bringing the liberation of the Miskito Indians, but the CIA has worked among the Miskitos just as it has among the whites, the Catholics, and non-Catholics. Some Miskitos have gone over to the counterrevolution just as there have been some whites, blacks, Catholics, and atheists who have gone over to the counterrevolution. All of them are a minority sector of our population. This revolution has relocated in a safe place the Miskitos who were in a war zone, where their lives were threatened by the counterrevolution. We have built good housing for them. The housing minister is here and he can tell you about it, since he worked in them. You can see them. We have built churches, schools, clinics, and athletic fields. We have promoted their dance, music, and crafts. The literacy campaign was also carried out in their language as well as other Indian languages. It was also carried out in English for the black population of the Atlantic coast. Education is also being imparted in those languages. The education minister is here and he can confirm this. These are the nonmilitary solutions that the revolution gives to our Indians.

[Vigil] At this time, the northern Atlantic region of Nicaragua which we call Special Zone 1, whose capital is Puerto Cabezas, comes third in the total figures of housing construction. It comes third after Region 3, which is Managua, and Region 2, which is the west. It has been an extremely difficult task for the revolution because we are constantly exposed to the attacks from the counterrevolutionaries who enter from the Honduran border. They attack lumber yards, trucks with supplies, and the companeros who are working. But despite this, we have been able to build the housing that perhaps you will be able to see.

Right new we have in Bluefields a prefabricated housing plant and we are beginning to rebuild the city. As I said earlier, despite all the difficulties, we are achieving this with the effort of the Atlantic coast companeros. We take just the minimum number of personnel from the Pacific region to train the Atlantic coast companeros. This means that the Atlantic coast companeros are gaining construction experience. They can thus improve and develop their efficiency and skills. I also want to add that urban development plans have been drawn up for Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas. These plans were drawn up after taking into account the opinions of the people in discussions in such meetings as this one. We heard their opinions on urban development and gave full participation to the people's organizations. [30-minute interruption in broadcast]

[Ortega in progress] ...but if we do not take up weapons, the revolution disappears. Even Jesus had to pick up the whip to drive out those who were profaning the temple. We believe that the Nicaraguan people have the duty to pick up the whip to drive out the invader who wants to profane this country's sovereignty.

The truth is that it is only in recent times that some conscientious objectors have emerged, just as new Christians have also appeared. People who never went to church before the triumph of the revolution are now going to church everyday. People who before the triumph of the revolution asked the Somoza guardsmen to repress and kill the peasants and workers have now become conscientious objectors against the Patriotic Military Service. Therefore, we can state that in this country there has not been a natural but an artificial development of conscientious objection. This is a very different situation from that experienced by U.S. or European society, where there has been a totally different development and where we see that there has been a natural process in this struggle of conscientious objection. The struggle of the conscientious objectors in the United States has not been artificial but natural. It has been the product of the unjust and brutual attitude of the U.S. system. We could not compare the U.S. situation with that of Nicaragua.

[Unidentified Nicaraguan speaker] I would like to mention that clergymen and seminarians who are 18 to 22 years old are not called to the Patriotic Military Service. They are Christians and pastors and are doing their task, not in the defense with a weapon but in the defense of the freedom that we find in Jesus Christ. We would like to say goodby tonight by praying and singing for peace in Nicaragua, praying for peace and for our leaders. We ask that you tell Reagan that it is not true that in Nicaragua there are more than 1,500 imprisoned clergymen and that there is religious persecution here.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ELECTION TO ILO COUNCIL

PA141428 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Foreign Ministry press bulletin -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry wishes to report that yesterday, 13 June, the general conference of the International Labor Organization, ILO, elected Nicaragua as a member of its council, the highest executive body at that organization.

Nicaragua's victory at the ILO plenary was possible thanks to the support of the Nonaligned Movement member nations, and this is a significant achievement for Nicaragua at international forums in support of the Sandinist revolution. It also constitutes international recognition of the outstanding role Nicaragua has played on behalf of labor gains, reflected in the decision of our government to host the third conference of labor ministers of the Nonaligned Movement nations, which prompted the appointment of Nicaragua to the post it assumes today in the name of the movement.

PLI OFFICIAL, NUNEZ ON MEDIA LAW DEBATE SUSPENSION

PA141345 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday the representative of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] was involved in a heated discussion with State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez. The State Council yesterday decided to suspend the discussion of the communications media law, and although this suspension was unanimously approved there were debates on the real reason the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] requested the suspension.

Of the 65 articles in the amended draft, 28 had been approved so far. Delegates of the Communist Party, the Confederation for Trade Union Unity [CUS], and the PLI had harsh words about the way that the law had been discussed. Among other things, PLI delegate Orlando Quinonez said the following at the State Council yesterday:

[Begin recording] [Quinonez] The companero chairman of the commission was saying that the fact that the FPR is proposing the withdrawal of this law from discussion in the State Council will bring about triumphant attitudes. I don't think this is true. I do think that the withdrawal of this bill will make all of us think. It will make us think about the fact that undemocratic and repressive laws cannot be passed for the Nicaraguan people while we are undergoing a revolutionary process. I also state that this law is neither democratic nor revolutionary, and it never will be under the present terms.

I do not see how the companero can reject the views of the companeros of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN], (?saying) that the reason for the withdrawal of this bill is the big controversy that the discussion of the law in the State Council has caused among the public. We believe that aggression against the country exists, but that is not why the law was withdrawn. We have to be honest. The State Council realized it was alone. The delegation of the FSLN found itself alone in the debates on this law. Outside the State Council, public opinion, led by all the Nicaraguan journalists, protested the discussion of this law. This law lost validity before the eyes of the Nicaraguan people, before national and international public opinion. Our revolution has been criticized at the international level because of the unilateral discussion of this law in the State Council.

Companero President, we agree that this law should be withdrawn from the State Council and that the provisional media law be immediately implemented with some reforms such as the communications council that was to be created. Thank you very much, Companero President. [end recording]

We will now hear Commander Carlos Nunez replying to Orlando Quinonez of the PLI after he expressed his view on the suspension of the discussion of the media law.

[Begin recording] [Nunez] Under a rightist viewpoint and analysis, Quinonez' statement is (?acceptable). However, Quinonez, I think that from a revolutionary viewpoint -- it is (?well known) that the PLI has adopted positions that are loyal to the process, that it has adopted revolutionary positions -- your words are not educational either for our people, this plenum, the press, or journalists.

I think it should be noted that we introduced and discussed this law (?with) the Nicaraguan journalists and member organizations of the FPR. Throughout this discussion we have noted that the essential point around which the main controversy and disagreement emerged was with regard to the supervision of the law. There was one position held by the UPN, another by the Popular Social Christian Party, another by the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and another by the FSLN. Taking the risk of having its position be seen as unjust, the FSLN courageously held the position that we should make a decision with regard to the Interior Ministry. [Words indistinct] to recognize and to later explain to those jouranlists who [words indistinct] such as decision and even to run the risk of not convincing them. I think processes are like this. Laws are like this. The opinions and viewpoints of various sectors are never totally incorporated into laws. We all won't always come out smiling. [Words indistinct] programs of the FPR in which the three organizations have been talking about this and the disagreements. I don't think it is correct, fair, educational, or revolutionary [words indistinct] to compare an effort in which the PLI participated, that the PLI set as a condition, that the PLI said was an important part of the electoral process when decisions had not even been taken, and now Quinonez compares it with the black code [Somozist press law]. [end recording]

USE OF 1979 PROVISIONAL MEDIA LAW POSSIBLE

PA140458 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] It has been unofficially reported that if the state of emergency is lifted before 8 August, the provisional news media law issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, JGRN, on 13 September 1979 would be enforced.

The provisional law has been lifted because of the national state of emergency, which has been in effect since 15 March 1982 and was recently extended until 19 July because of the increase in counterrevolutionary military actions from Honduras and Costa Rica.

The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, UPN, yesterday proposed at the State Council the enforcement of the article of the provisional news media law that decrees the creation of a special permanent council for news media activities. The special council would be comprised of representatives of the Interior and Culture Ministries and the UPN, and would be appointed by the JGRN

When the provisional news media law was issued in 1979, it was under the Culture Ministry's control; however, a decree issued by the JGRN on 13 January 1981 established that the law would be under the Interior Ministry's control. After the counterrevolutionary groups established in Honduras carried out their first raids during January 1980, the JGRN amended the law and included a series of measures that forbid the local news media to broadcast information related to armed clashes, attacks on government officials, and economic news that had not been previously censored.

'ENEMIES' OF GOVERNMENT TO MEET IN CARACAS

PA141314 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The evening newspaper EL MUNDO, which is published in Caracas, has announced the holding of a summit meeting of enemies of the Nicaraguan Government and people in that capital. Participants will include counterrevolutionaries Eden Pastora, who is currently a patient in a private clinic, and Alfonso Robelo, who according to the paper is expected there any moment. Others who would attend this event include Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the so-called Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board and president of the Social Democratic Party of Nicaragua, and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios. According to the newspaper, both Rivas Leiva and Chamorro Barrios are already in Caracas.

FDN SAID TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN 'GRENADIER I'

PA141316 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Members of the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which operates in Honduras, participated in the recently concluded "Grenadier I" military maneuvers, it was learned today in this capital. Our source, who asked not to be identified, said that a select group of 60 officers [words indistinct] of the FDN, comprised mostly of former Somozist guardsmen and mercenaries, were trained in guerrilla tactics alongside the U.S. troops. During the maneuvers, the counterrevolutionaries and the U.S. soldiers reportedly played the role of guerrillas engaged in a struggle with the regular forces, which were represented by the Armies of Honduras and El Salvador.

CONTRA CASUALTIES, 3D ZONE SITUATION REPORTED

PA141608 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Report from Matagalpa by Alvaro Banadero -- live]

[Excerpt] We are once again broadcasting from Matagalpa to summarize a report by Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Manuel Salvatierra on the situation in the 3d Military Zone. Commander Salvatierra is the 3d Military Zone's general staff chief. His report pertains to the period between March and the first half of June and specifically relates to Matagalpa, Jinotega, and Nueva Segovia.

Commander Salvatierra said that important groups infiltrated the country through the 3d Military Zone during the first week of March. Approximately 156 clashes took place within a 3-and-1/2-month period. Meanwhile, the counterrevolution aimed its efforts at crippling the revolution's social base and economic achievements and destroying its infrastructure and the peasants' political trust in the Sandinist people's revolution. The counterrevolution also focused its efforts on destroying territorial militias.

Several clashes stand out as most important: In March, the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, inflicted 44 casualties on the mercenary army in San Rafael del Norte. In (Guaslala), 4 km from the town, the counterrevolutionaries suffered 14 casualties. In Ocotal, the Army almost completely annihilated a group trying to occupy the town and inflicted 52 casualties, captured 4, and itself suffered 13 casualties. Surviving counterrevolutionaries dispersed and sought refuge in the Ocotal area.

Commander Salvatierra added that the EPS had inflicted heavy blows on the mercenary groups trying to occupy Nicaraguan towns. More than 800 rebels were killed during the 3 and 1/2 months. Counterrevolutionaries based near Jinotega were forced to flee toward the mountainous areas. Companero Commander Salvatierra also said that the EPS has not been able to counter certain groups; some have not yet been ejected from the northern part of Rio Blanco, specifically in (Guaslala) and Zinica, due to the difficult terrain and the fact that those groups are scattered.

By contrast, the EPS forced the mercenaries to move northward in northern Jinotega and (Quilali) and is carrying out an intense reorganization process, because larger counterrevolutionary attacks are expected by the time this reorganization concludes.

We are carrying out important operations in northern San Jose, Bocay, and Ayapal, Commander Salvatierra said. He added: We hope that the enemy will stage new operations in the next few days.

These EPS operations, which have inflicted devastating blows on the counterrevolutionary forces, have forced them to step up forcible recruitment of peasants, as a matter of fact the mercenaries are forcibly recruiting Honduran peasants to attack our people.

EPS DISMANTLES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP

PA141406 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p 7

[Report by M. Brack]

[Excerpts] Bluefields -- The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the State Security dismantled in mid-May a counterrevolutionary group that was trying to establish an internal front in the zone to carry out attacks on EPS positions, destroy bridges, and kidnap Guerrilla Commander Lumberto Campbell.

The group, formed by nine counterrevolutionaries who were found guilty of counterrevolutionary activities, will go to the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal for trial.

Among those who will be tried by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal are Pedro Diaz and Juan Mejia, who used to work for the Domestic Trade Ministry and who were supplying food to the counterrevolutionaries through a local store. Others to be tried are Ernesto Solano and Concepcion Aragon, who was supposedly the local leader and used the alias Espinita.

ARDE LEADER ON ARCE TRIP, PASTORA, CONTADORA

PA140245 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Jun 84 pp A 1, A 10

[Text] "I have no doubt that the Nicaraguan Government is behind the attack on Commander Eden Pastora, since there are precedents showing its involvement in such actions," Alvaro Altamirano, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) representative in Panama, stated to LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA yesterday when he referred to remarks by Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce who said at Omar Torrijos Airport on Monday that "Nicaragua had nothing to do with the attack on Pastora."

Altamirano indicated that there are precedents that show that Nicaragua is capable of carrying out this kind of terrorist action. These include "the threats against Pastora by Sandinist Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, who after the attack that killed dictator Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay said that 'just as it reached Somoza, the hand of justice will reach Pastora.'"

Altamirano also mentioned "the arrest in San Jose, Costa Rica, of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] members who were planning attacks on the leaders of ARDE, and the explosion of a bomb in an automobile in downtown San Jose that killed its two occupants, one of whom, Clemente Cuadra, had an appointment with Alfonso Robelo at his office."

Altamirano also views as factors that make Nicaragua capable of having carried out the attack on Pastora "the presence of guerrillas from Cuba, Spain, Bulgaria, Belgium, Vietnam, Libya, and Korea who have turned Nicaragua into a paradise for international adventurism and terrorism."

Referring to Bayardo Arce, ARDE representative Altamirano indicated that "there is nothing military about him. He was a member of the staff of the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA, from where he was fired by Director Pedro Joaquin Chamorro for receiving money from the Somoza regime."

Altamirano described the nine Nicaraguan commanders as "unused machineguns" because they did not fire a single shot to overthrow Somoza, and added that the people were the ones who overthrew Somoza. He said that Bayardo Arce talks about the U.S. presence in Honduras but does not speak of the presence of guerrillas from Central and South America, Europe, Asia, and the Antilles in Nicaragua.

Regarding Commander Bayardo Arce's trip to Europe, the ARDE representative in Panama stressed that "Arce is traveling to express condolences over the death of Berlinguer, and then he will follow the route taken by Monge in his trip to Europe so as to discredit Costa Rica. He also wants to convince the French to sell him planes and to ask for help from European countries, many of whom are misinformed about the Nicaraguan reality."

Referring to Arce's statement describing the Contadora efforts as "positive," Altamirano stressed that "Contadora is positive for Nicaragua because Nicaragua responds with promises that it will hold elections in November. Those elections will probably not be held, since by that time the people's insurrection will have eliminated the Marxist-Leninist dictatorship in Nicaragua."

The ARDE representative added that "Contadora wants to have the Salvadoran guerrillas sit down with the government to share power in a constitutional government, but in the case of Nicaragua, Contadora views the problem as a Nicaraguan-Honduran and Nicaragua-Costa Rican confrontation. It does not view the problem in the internal context of Nicaragua. This shows prejudice on the part of Contadora, since it does not solve the internal Nicaraguan problems."

Referring to the possible unification of the rebel forces of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [EDN] and the groups in ARDE, Altamirano indicated that "right now there is in impasse due to Eden Pastora's convalescence. The directorate will not enter into negotiations for unification while Commander Cero is absent."

Altamirano also said that "within about 4 weeks, Commander Pastora will be returning to the struggle, since his recovery is totally satisfactory. Meanwhile, the Sandinist Army is carrying out an intense attack against us to recover the positions that ARDE has seized."

BRIEFS

COMBATANTS RETURN -- Corinto -- Most of the people in this port city participated in a large demonstration to give an emotional and fraternal welcome to their returning heroic sons, members of Battalion 40-18. During the event, these combatants heard Lieutenant Leon Darce, delegate to the 1st Military Region, announce that 21 of these fighters will be promoted to second lieutenant and 1 to lieutenant. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p 7 PA]

COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTIONS -- Once again, Eli Altamirano was reelected secretary general of the Nicaraguan Communist Party Central Committee at the party's second congress, held on 1, 2, and 3 June. The members of the party's Political Bureau are Eli Altamirano Perez, Ariel Bravo Lorio, Allan Zambrana Salmeron, Angel Hernandez Zerda, Rene Blandon Noguera, Manuel Perez Estrada, and Alejandro Gutierrez Mayorga. [Excerpts] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Jun 84 p 4 PA]

USSR TO BUILD HOSPITAL -- A team of Soviet technicians and experts today began working on the eastern outskirts of Managua where a modern 400-bed hospital is to be built. The Soviet-built hospital falls within the cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua. It will be the biggest and most modern hospital in the country, and should be finished in early 1986. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84 PA]

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT CONTRACT -- A contract for the construction of the Asturias Hydroelectric Plant was signed on 1 June by Emilio Rappaccioli, director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, and Manuel Salvoch, vice president of Associated Civil Engineers, a Mexican firm. The ceremony was attended by Construction Minister Mauricio Valenzuela and officials at the Inter-American Development Bank, which will finance 74 percent, or $43 million, of the cost of the project. The new plant will generate 84 million kwh yearly, which constitutes a savings of $5 million per year. [Summary] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jun 84 p 8 PA]

CHERNENKO CITED ON LONDON MEETING, CEMA SUMMIT

PA141947 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] In a statement to the daily PRAVDA, top Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said that the recent summit of the seven most industrialized nations established objectives that counter detente, disarmament, and peace. Chernenko said that the statements made there in favor of peace and disarmament attempt to conceal the fact that several West European nations have become nuclear launching pads. The participants of the London summit partake in political hypocrisy when they make pronouncements in favor of peace and disarmament, Chernenko said. He indicated that the USSR has supported, supports now, and always will support an honest dialogue, which he is willing to begin immediately. The president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet referred to the topic of international terrorism that was addressed during the meeting of heads of state of the capitalist nations. In that context, he stated that acts of terrorism are conducted with widespread participation of the armed forces of the countries that condemned terrorism in London, citing the cases of Grenada and Lebanon and the aggressions against Nicaragua as examples.

Meanwhile, at a Moscow reception for the members of high-level delegations that participated in the 2-day 38th special CEMA conference held in Moscow, Chernenko stated that in the last decade the socialist community has doubled its industrial production, while the capitalist nations increased theirs by only one-third in the same period of time. He indicated that the meeting's conclusions will allow a better use of the advantages of socialism's economic integration. He added that during the conference a realistic plan of action was presented to improve international economic relations. In this way, socialism has once again shown that it is the natural ally of those who favor peace, detente, and social progress and struggle to eradicate discrimination, exploitation, and the use of the economic resources as a means of political pressure and interference in states' internal affairs. He stated that the socialist countries will emerge with flying colors from the dangerous test of power pervading in imperialist circles. The CEMA countries have proposed to counter the increased threat of war by working to strengthen peace and reduce tension. In that context, the top Soviet leader urged all the world's nations to make joint efforts to maintain peace and in favor of the peoples' economic and social progress.

[Cuban Politburo member] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, head of the Cuban delegation to the CEMA conference, presided over its final session. During that session, the declarations on the future development of the CEMA countries and on the safeguarding of peace and economic cooperation were approved.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MEETS HONECKER AT MOSCOW SUMMIT

FL142118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member, has met in Moscow with Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. The chief of the Cuban delegation to the CEMA summit conference expressed to Honecker the very warm greetings of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. During their conversation, they discussed problems related to the economic conference and important aspects of the Central American situation. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker, also discussed bilateral relations between the two nations. The CEMA summit conference ended after 3 days of discussions in the USSR.

MONTANE MEETS WITH CONGOLESE PLANNING MINISTER

FL141810 Havana Deomestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has received Pierre Moussa, Planning Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo. The meeting took place within a framework of fraternity and mutual understanding and touched on problems of mutual interest for relations between the two nations. (Bartolome Esambaya), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of the Congo, and Comrades Levi Farah, minister of government without portfolio, and Ernesto Escobar, deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations also participated.

SHULTZ PRESSURES CONGRESS TO PASS TERRORISM BILL

FL141541 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has tried to pressure the U.S. Congress to approve the administration bill calling for reprisals against so-called terrorist activities. According to a presidential directive, the activities of governments, movements, groups, or individuals that oppose Washington's policy can be classified as terrorist. Consequently, action can be taken against them.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON IMMIGRATION BILL NOTED

FL141502 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday, the U.S. House of Representatives approved by a majority a bill amending the immigration law, which could lead to brutal discrimination against foreigners residing in that country. The legislators voted 304 to 120 to pass the bill by which employers can be fined for hiring foreign nationals who do not have legal authority to work.

FIGHTING BETWEEN SALVADORAN ARMY, GUERRILLAS NOTED

PA130453 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The rebel radio station Radio Venceremos has reported that guerrilla units have inflicted 45 casualties on a convoy of the Salvadoran regime. The FMLN guerrillas ambushed government troops while the latter were heading for Anamoros, in La Union Department. Casualties include 18 soldiers killed.

In addition, Radio Venceremos reported that a mine that exploded in Potrerillos village in Chiquilisco jurisdiction caused three casualties to the Arce Battalion of the Salvadoran Army. Salvadoran Air Force planes bombed El Junquillo and La Guacamaya cantons in northern Morazan.

It has also been reported that in San Vicente Department guerrilla bands killed five and wounded one of the Salvadoran Army soldiers in an extended clash with a government patrol on the coastal highway near San Nicolas Lempa. Another clash occurred on the outskirts of the city of San Vicente, capital of the department of the same name, as the result of which a National Guard member was killed and the guerrillas took a large amount of war materiel.

Guerrilla Operations Reported

FL131158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrilla movement has carried out a series of military operations in recent days. In the cities, labor-related conflicts have intensified. According to reports, the rebels recently attacked the El Paisnal Garrison, 39 km from San Salvador. Three Civil Defense guards were killed and three others were wounded.

FMLN action intensified in the Departments of La Union and Usuluatan. The recurrence of hostilities began last week when 14 Navy troops were killed in an ambush in Jilquilisco Bay. The Army reacted to the rebel strike with a counterinsurgency operation. A military convoy of the 6th Infantry Brigade, which was participating in the operation, was attacked by the guerrillas, who killed 10 members of the convoy.

Meanwhile, the labor unions accused the Duarte regime of negligence in resolving the problems affecting all the workers in the country.

FMLN Takes Over El Paisnal

PA140303 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrilla forces have occupied the town of El Paisnal, a few kilometers from the Salvadoran capital, after prolonged clashes. The FMLN rebels attacked with mortars and grenade launchers the Army's positions in that town. Afterward, they took over the town square for 8 hours. The rebel operation left a toll of three dead and two gravely wounded paramilitary members, and the destruction of the Army's command post in El Paisnal.

Other guerrilla forces have occupied San Cayetano Istepeque and Santa Clara, in San Vicente Department, after the soldiers guarding these towns abandoned their positions and fled in disarray.

Members of the 6th Infantry Brigade and the specialized General Manuel Arce Battalion have militarized the cantons of La Pena, El Cerrito, El Naranjal, El Nisperal, Santa Rita, and (Vivienda). These soldiers maintain a climate of terror in those regions located in Usulutan Department. Peasants at the (El Juguete) farm in Usulutan Department have been threatened with death by the soldiers, who say that if any of their officers or soldiers are captured by the guerrilla groups, all those living in the village will be machinegunned.

Army Casualties Cited

FL141312 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas have inflicted 43 casualties on the Salvadoran Army and taken a town in the Department of La Union. They also carried out other important actions in Usulutan and La Paz.

Military sources have admitted that at least eight soldiers were killed and a large number were wounded in a clash with rebels in Cerro Pando near Anamoros, in what the FMLN called a strong and damaging blow. The press has reported the taking for several hours of the town of Anamoros, in eastern El Salvador, while five other government troops died in an ambush in the area known as La Bolsa, in the central Department of La Paz.

The second Santa Ana Brigade suffered casualties in Matasano, 82 km northeast of San Salvador, in the Department of Usulutan, according to statements by the unit's command after an encounter with the guerrillas.

Clashes Noted

FL142100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1811 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Preliminary reports state that there were more than 10 casualties, including dead and wounded, in fighting over the last few hours between the FMLN and the regime's troops in San Miguel Province, El Salvador. Guerrillas also detonated a mine at the Espiritu Santo ranch, killing 2 and seriously wounding 3 soldiers. The soldiers were members of the special Ponce Battalion. Another mine exploded in El Reten, wounding more than 5 soldiers from the Leon Battalion.

Meanwhile, columns from the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade dislodged, after heavy fighting, soldiers who were guarding the Chapeltique power substation, also located in San Miguel Province. Guerrilla groups have taken over a large section of the Pan-American Highway at the turnoff to Nueva Granada village in Usulutan Province, obstructing traffic for several hours on this important highway. In Morazan, the FMLN and military troops fought near the Delicias de Concepcion village where government soldiers suffered a number of casualties. The figures have not been reported.

Meanwhile, Colonel Domingo Monterrosa acknowledged that the Army had asked for Air Force and artillery support to continue antiguerrilla operations in eastern El Salvador.

Since 1 June, when Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte assumed leadership of the regime, the military high command has initiated an offensive against the guerrillas in 6 provinces.

GUATEMALAN NEWSMEN CHARGE REGIME REPRESSION

PA141907 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Association of Democratic Newsmen of Guatemala has denounced a campaign of repression, censure, and discredit being carried out against independent press media. The group stated that Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores' regime is plotting new threats against the already restricted freedom of speech. As a result of the repression, 25 newsmen have been killed and 22 have been kidnapped or are missing due to death squad operations from 1980 to date. Sixty other newsmen who fled the country as a result of persecution and death threats directed at them by military and paramilitary officers are currently in exile.

A Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] communique issued in Mexico City reported that the EGP inflicted 52 casualties on the Army in May. Those casualties were the result of harrassment operations and attacks on military columns and garrisons in Quiche Department.

Meanwhile, reports from the press and aid organizations state that official violence caused 45 victims between 6 and 12 June alone. During this period, at least 17 people were killed, 12 kidnapped, and 16 wounded by paramilitary and police groups.

IMF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS BRING HONDURAN PROTESTS

FL140300 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] IMF-imposed economic restrictions on Honduras have brought about massive protests and an imminent general strike. Roberto Suazo Cordova's regime has imposed measures which reduce the workers' already weakened purchasing power. The workers' union announced that it would call for a general strike of indefinite length if the government did not modify its economic policies.

HONDURAN MILITARY AID, ECONOMIC CRISIS NOTED

FL142232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Honduras is progressively strengthening its Armed Forces with the assistance of the United States while its economic crisis is growing and [words indistinct]. In 1982, economic aid accounted for 81 percent of all the funds that the U.S. assigned to Tegucigalpa. In the past 2 years, economic aid has been reduced to only 29 percent, and military aid has grown from $8 million in 1981 to $81 million in addition to a bill presented by the Ronald Reagan administration to Congress this year for a $110 million supplement. With these resources, the United States has made Honduras its best equipped ally in Central America, ready to back its interventionist plans in the region.

Honduran Public Health Minister Ruben Francisco Garcia recognizes that 70 percent of the inhabitants of Honduras are suffering from differing degrees of malnutrition. A recent study by the Honduran College of Economists warns the authorities about the deepening economic and social crisis that affects that nation of 4 million inhabitants, of which 300,000 are unemployed. The study reports that while poverty and misery are increasing, the lowest paid sector of the population is financing consumption by the wealthiest sectors. ECLA reports stated that Honduras has an infant mortality rate of 117 per thousand. In such a situation the malnutrition of more than one half of all pregnant women is notably important.

NICARAGUA ON VENEZUELA'S AID TO 'MERCENARIES'

FL141844 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Nicaragua has expressed deep concern to the Venezuelan Government because of facilities and support offered in that country to mercenaries Eden Pastora and Roberto Chamorro. The note points out that while those mercenaries were present, there was an increase in telephone calls threatening the personnel of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Caracas.

NICARAGUA'S NUNEZ: ELECTIONS TO BE HELD ON TIME

PA140233 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, has denied there are plans to change the date of the presidential elections in that country, which are scheduled for 4 November. Nunez asserted that only a direct U.S. intervention could alter the election date. The Nicaraguan State Council president's statement denied the reports by a capitalist news agency, which said there was a possibility that the elections might be postponed until January 1985.

Other reports state that the National Council of Political Parties has granted legal status to the Communist Party of Nicaragua and the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement. Thus, 10 political parties will be able to participate in the 4 November elections.

NICARAGUA EXPANDS AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM

FL142206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO has reported that the Sandinist Government is expanding its agrarian reform program and is now applying it to the (Pishma), Veracruz, and Las Flores villages in Masaya Province. The report said that each peasant will receive a plot of land for his own use, but will use state provided machinery, such as tractors and tools.

The newspaper listed the large ranches which will be given to the peasants as La Pedrera, El Rosario, El Bosque, Las Estrellas, (Prinsaseica), and (Otrastodas), all in Masaya Province. EL NUEVO DIARIO reported that the expanded agrarian reform program will encompass some 17 peasant cooperatives where cotton is grown [words indistinct] and that feasibility studies are being conducted on planting corn in these cooperatives.

ORTEGA TALKS WITH RIO BLANCO INHABITANTS

FL142354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1823 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The rain did not stop a long and frank conversation from taking place between Sandinist leaders and the inhabitants of Rio Blanco, some 300 km from Managua, Nicaragua.

The government delegation was headed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega who praised the peasants, small businessmen, and workers of this area for their efforts toward guaranteeing defense and production. Ortega discussed with the Rio Blanco inhabitants the problems brought about by a lack of spare parts for vehicles, this region has in daily transporting thousands of liters of milk from local farms.

Ortega also answered questions put to him by the families of soldiers serving in the Patriotic Military Service on visiting the soldiers who are deployed.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS ATTACK FROM COSTA RICA

PA132123 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Nicaragua has charged that the counterrevolutionary groups stationed on the Las Tiricias farm in Costa Rica have staged an attack on Machuca and Aguas Frescas, two Nicaraguan villages. These groups also attacked Sandinist forces on the border.

A communique that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent to its Costa Rican counterpart stated that the attackers were forced to retreat by the strength of the Sandinist forces, and returned to the Las Tiricias farm. The document added that the invading bands received support and supplies from launches, as well as help in the evacuation of wounded rebels, including the use of a Hughes 500 helicopter that entered Nicaragua from Costa Rica and returned to that country, flying over the Las Crucitas hill. In conclusion, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said that these actions are intended to affect the neutrality of Luis Alberto Monge's government and to damage the friendly relations between the two nations and their leaders.

Ramirez, Fait Discuss Clash

PA140224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and Alberto Fait, vice president of Costa Rica, held a telephone conversation and clarified an alleged Nicaraguan attack on its neighboring country. Ramirez told the Costa Rican vice president about recent aggressions by the CIA and the use of Costa Rican territory to attack Nicaragua.

Counterrevolutionary groups began an attack during the weekend in the sectors of Machuca and Aguas Frescas, in Nicaraguan territory. The clashes lasted 4 days until the invaders -- who came from Costa Rica -- were repelled and forced to flee toward the neighboring country. The mercenaries continued their attacks from a farm located in Costa Rican territory, near the Nicaraguan border, firing mortars against Sandinst installations.

It is expected that the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican Supervision and Prevention Commission will meet in the next few hours to examine the recent aggression. Unofficial sources reported in San Jose that some 150 counterrevolutionaries died during the weekend during the clashes with the Sandinist Peoples' Army in the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border region.

SANDINIST COMMANDER CITED ON EPS VICTORIES

PA141657 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Commander Manuel Salvatierra, chief of Nicaragua's 3d Military Zone, has reported that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] had inflicted 800 casualties on counter-revolutionaries operating from Honduras in northern Nicaragua over the past 2 and 1/2 months. During a press conference in Managua, Commander Salvatierra said that 156 clashes had taken place, mainly in mountainous areas, during that period of time. The Nicaraguan military chief charged that the mercenary group's operations are aimed at destroying the revolution's social base, spreading terrorism, and damaging Nicaragua's economy.

However, Commander Salvatierra added: We have been able to eject part of the Jinotega-based Somozist troops that are desperately trying to reorganize and replace their casualties. Commander Salvatierra said that the war being waged against Nicaragua is a long-term, aggressive war and responds to U.S. political policy.

More on Statement

FL142304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Commander Manuel Salvatierra has said that the Sandinist Armed Forces have inflicted 800 casualties on the mercenaries over the last 2 and 1/2 months in norther Nicaragua. Commander Salvatierra said the counterrevolutionaries are trying to reorganize and obtain reinforcements and that they force Nicaraguan refugees, living in Honduras, to go through a strenuous training program and then send the refugees into the Segovian mountains.

ALFONSIN, GONZALEZ SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PA140318 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Spain and Argentina have signed a communique in which they reasserted their decision to defend democracy so that no dictatorship may cast a shadow on these countries' history. The document, signed upon the conclusion of Argentine President Raul Alfonsin's official visit to Spain, included the two countries' support for the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflicts that prevail in Central America. Spain and Argentina in the Declaration of Madrid claimed sovereignty over Gibraltar and the Malvinas Islands. The document stated the Spanish and Argentine Governments' concern over the attempts to focus international attention on Latin America, especially on Central America, whose conflicts have been created by internal economic and social problems as a result of unjust structures.

The joint declaration was signed by President Raul Alfonsin and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Afterward, during a press conference, Alfonsin referred at length to Argentina's external debt problem. He said he has decided to fulfill his country's financial obligations and pay its external debt. However, he will not accept measures that promote a recession.

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS' FINAL STATEMENT READ

FL140152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] A national conference clandestinely held by Chile's Communist Party has re-elected Luis Corvalan as its secretary general. The conference reiterated the people's right to revolt, and stressed the importance of unity and cooperation in all forms of fighting. This station received a telephone call from former Communist Senator Alejandro Toro who read the text of the final statement issued at this important conference, which also pronounces itself in solidarity with other just causes.

[Begin Toro recording] The conference reiterated its full support and fraternity with socialist Cuba and Nicaragua's Government and people. The conference condemned the mining of Nicaraguan ports and all aggressions which the United States has carried against Sandino's and Ruben Dario's nation. [Words indistinct] which violate the norms of international law and are a threat to the struggle for democracy and freedom of this region's nations. [end recording]

VIOLENCE IN THREE CHILEAN CITIES REPORTED

PA141721 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] More than 50 attacks have taken place over the past 50 days in the Chilean cities of Santiago, Valparaiso, and Concepcion according to Spain's EFE news agency.

On Tuesday a group of two men and a woman hurled two explosive devices against the police headquarters in La Victory, on the outskirts of Santiago. No victims were reported. Following the attack, the group fled in a rented vehicle. Police have not yet found the culprits. Last night two Carabineros were shot by unidentified individuals near a power substation in Valparaiso. Meanwhile, police arrested six people in Santiago's General Cementery after disrupting the burial ceremonies to two youths killed Sunday by the police.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT FACES 'WAVE' OF STRIKES

PA150145 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Report from Lima by Manual Robles -- recorded]

[Text] After solving the strike involving 150,000 public school teachers which started on 4 June, the government continues to face a wave of strikes amid a tense atmosphere marked by the suspension of constitutional rights.

Lengthy negotiations between the government and the teachers' union ended when the government agreed to officially recognize the union and to grant a salary increase of aporoximately $30 per month in what was described as a vicotry for the strikers.

However, the week-long strike of the Intersector Committee of Government Workers continues. This group involves half a million workers employed by the public administration. In this case, the government refuses to hold talks with the confederation and is trying to negotiate separately with workers of each member organization or ministry. Through these talks, according to offical reports, the strikes in the Agriculture and Public Health Ministries have ended. The executive maintains that other public entities will follow suit.

The labor crisis resulting from the profound national economic crisis, in which the wage situation worsens each day, follows regional demands for general strikes in Arequipa, the country's second most important city, and in Tacna, in the southern Chilean border area. Tacna started a general strike yesterday demanding the construction of a hospital and a share in revenues from the important regional mining production. Meanwhile, the strike that started today in Arequipa goes further than that in Tacna. Workers in Arequipa are demanding changes in the government's economic policy. The government, in view of these strikes, suspended constitutional rights on Saturday. These rights include the right to meet, the inviolability of homes, and free mobility. This decision has brought vigorous criticism from the left-wing United Front, which demanded restoration of those rights, and of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, which is the country's top labor union. The group is studying the possibility of calling for a national protest strike.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER ISCUSSES ELECTIONS

PA132248 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The elections scheduled for 25 November in Uruguay are aimed at maintaining what the people have already rejected, Luis Fernandez, member of the Communist Party of Uruguay, has asserted to this radio station. Fernandez stressed that the Uruguayan people reject all types of military and imperialist guardianship. For this reason the opposition consensus now demands that all political forces participate in the elections. Fernandez added that the multiparty [not further identified] assertion sums up that popular feeling by (?sending this report) to all the country's parties and social forces interested in defeating the dictatorship and beginning the nation's social reconstruction.

The Uruguayan Communist leader said that the 11 years of fascist dictatorship have completely ruined his country and caused the bogging down and delay of many social and economic (?achievements).

FERNANDEZ MELL RECEIVES EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

FL142340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the party Central Committee and president of the provincial assembly of the People's Government of the City of Havana Province, has received Hasan 'Abd al-Abadi, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt. At the meeting, which took place at the People's Government headquarters, information was exchanged on the respective capital cities of Cuba and Egypt, the work being done to solve the greatest problems of the governments of these capital cities, and the projects being carried out that are related to the most vital problems of these two great cities. The two officials spoke of the importance of achieving worlwide peace, especially in Central America and the Middle East, because the underdeveloped nations need peace if they are to solve their problems and struggle for development.

COLOMBIAN DELEGATION MEETS EDUCATION MINISTER

FL142046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has met in this capital with a group of Colombian legislators who represent all the political parties of the brother country. During the meeting, the Colombian delegation received a detailed explanation of Cuban educational development in the past 25 years.

Meets With Montane

FL150102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] This morning, Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Central Committee Politburo and member of the Secretariat, met with the delegation of legislators from the Republic of Colombia that is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. At the meeting, points of view were exchanged on the present international situation, and the Colombian visitors were informed of the work being done by our party and people to defend our national sovereignty and revolutionary achievements from a possible imperialist aggression.

Among the Cuban officials participatint were Elia Garcia Patino, ANPP deputy and chief of the department of Local Organs of the People's Government, and Luis Suarez, official of the Americas Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

FIFTH TOURISM CONVENTION OPENS IN VARADERO

FL141452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] With the slogan "June in the Caribbean," and with a high-quality show, the fifth tourism convention, Cubatur-84, has officially opened at Varadero's Playa Azul.

BRIEFS

MEMBERSHIP IN DOCTOR'S ORGANIZATION -- Cuba has been unanimously elected as a member of the International Council of the World Organization of Doctors for Preventing Nuclear War, Dr Carlos Pasos announced to the press today. Pasos headed the Cuban delegation which participated in this organization's 4th congress in Helsinki. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 84 FL]

BOOKS DONATED TO YUGOSLAV UNIVERSITY -- Cuba's ambassador to Yugoslavia, Arami Fuentes, has donated more than 900 books on Cuba and Latin America to Sarajevo University. Fuentes presented the books at a formal ceremony, which included the presence of Sarajevo University rector Bozidar Matic, other members of the university, and persons from the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Institute [Instituto de Colaboracion Scientifico-Tecnica] -- which is also located in this part of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 14 Jun 84 FL]

LATE REPORT: REAGAN CITED ON SUMMIT WITH CHERNENKO

FL151259 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1207 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] With obvious political motives, U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday tried during a press conference to minimize the impact of his refusal to hold regular meetings with Soviet leaders. The president pointed out last night during his second press conference in 3 weeks that he was ready, willing, and able to meet with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. Although Reagan, of course, mentioned the possibility of a summit in the near future with the Soviet chief of state, political observers in the U.S. capital believe that the conditions do not exist for a meeting between the two presidents because of the supermilitaristic and confrontational policy of the current U.S. Administration, which has been strongly criticized and rejected by the Soviet Union. During last night's press conference, President Ronald Reagan emphasized that his statements do not constitute an invitation to a summit meeting and he refused to answer questions about his willingness to take the first step in that direction.

BARBADOS

ST JOHN ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION MOVEMENT, TRADE

FL140324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2348 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 13 (CANA) -- Barbados' Trade Minister Bernard St John said today effective solutions must be found to the immediate and pressing problems facing the regional integration movement.

In an address at the opening of the Barbados Manufacturers Association's third annual trade exhibition -- BMEX 84 -- the minister said these problems were to be found in the areas of production, the development of intraregional trade, currency devaluations and their impact on regional trade, and the protection of regional trade from unfair competition from extra-regional sources.

"Secondly, we need to recognise that intraregional trade and the increase thereof is only a part of the solution to our problems," he said.

He recalled last week's meeting in Antigua and Barbuda of Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) council of ministers to discuss these problems, and he felt that the very fact that such a meeting was held was an indication of the seriousness with which the member countries viewed the problems confronting intraregional trade.

St John said the council had a hard look at some of the possible solutions to the problems.

"Indeed, at the end of the council meeting, the council reaffirmed its earlier commitment to purchase from Caricom countries in preference to third countries as a matter of principle and practice," he said.

The minister said the council also agreed that effective action must be taken by all member states to ensure the restoration and growth of intra-regional trade in real terms and that all of their actions should take place within the spirit and letter of the Caricom Treaty.

"We have also been able to identify areas of trade which could be increased in the short-term and we requested that the details for increasing this trade should be worked out as a matter of urgency and submitted to the council at its 25th meeting to be held in Nassau next month," he said.

St John said the ministers felt that one of the immediate steps that should be taken was to launch a serious, effective, and continuing programme aimed at clearly informing regional consumers of the productive capacity existing in the region and the ability to supply the region with a number of products and services.

He said what was clear to the ministers was that a study prepared by the Caricom secretariat has demonstrated that there are a number of products either being produced or could be produced in the region which are not being sold in the quantities in which they should be sold.

He said this was a question of marketing, but they also realised that consumers in the region will not give preference to Caricom products if they were shoddily produced and badly marketed.

St John said the fault may not be so much with the regional consumer or importer as it may be with the manufacturer for taking the Caricom market for granted.

BERMUDA

CENTRAL BANK REPORT WARNS AGAINST COMPLACENCY

FL140128 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, June 13 (CANA) -- Bermuda, an affluent Atlantic British colony, could end up with "a very real foreign exchange balance of payments problem" unless productivity matches sharply rising salaries, the Central Bank has warned.

In its 1983 annual report, the bank said both the government and the private sector had been offering generous pay increases which only inflated the islands gross domestic product (GDP), "without any real increase in productivity."

"While growth in GDP is generally considered desirable, as a valid measure of increases in income from employment and economic activity, in our case, because of full employment it might also be considered a reflection of inflationary wage settlements which could lead to a very real foreign exchange balance of payments problem.

"Unfortunately there are some signs this is happening, for government has tended to lead the private sector in generous wage settlements which have had a ripple effect throughout the community. These wage settlements merely inflate our GDP without any real increases in productivity. If this pattern is allowed to continue we could find ourselves facing serious difficulties.

"An indication of this fact is that, over the past three years, Bermuda's balance of payments surpluses have consistently declined," the bank said.

The bank said that most Bermudians are not generally conscious of the existence of exchange control, for it very rarely affects them. "However, if foreign exchange earnings do not keep pace with increases in GDP, we will soon learn, like many other islands, the effects of spending amounts in excess of our real income," the bank said.

The bank report said Bermuda's GDP is estimated at 845 million U.S. dollars or 14,800 dollars per capita, and is one of the highest in the world.

It said the island was extremely fortunate in 1983 to escape the harsh effects of the recent recession.

The only real local issue, the bank said, is the much publicised claim that there is insufficient housing, and rents are too high.

In fact, it said that in terms of cost of building and maintenance, rents are severely depressed because of rent control. This has, in turn, discouraged private sector investment in new housing units.

"Despite this constraint, the total number of residential units has increased by over 800 during the past two years to close to 20,000 privately occupied households which is equivalent to approximately one household for every two adult residents," the bank said.

It should also be noted, the bank added, that less than six per cent of the population live in homes consisting of more than six persons and the average number of persons per household is now less than 2.7 individuals.

There are at present an estimated 40,000 adult residents in Bermuda, employed in 31,000 jobs, and 15,000 Bermudians in schools here or abroad.

"This suggests the problem with housing may be the high standards of living which have encouraged young Bermudians to acquire or maintain their own homes, landlords to withdraw units from the residential rental market to avoid rent control, and property owners to seek a higher return through rental of units as short-term tourist accommodation," the bank report said.

It said tourism is still Bermuda's single most important industry and accounts for 55 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings and provides, directly or indirectly, jobs for 40 per cent of the work force. International business is a close second, accounting for 40 per cent of hard currency earnings and employment for 20 per cent of the labour force.

Figures for tourist arrivals and earnings for the whole of 1983 were not given but the Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre says 446,864 visitors went to Bermuda last year, an increase of 6.3 per cent over 1982.

The bank said the island might expect renewed growth in international business activity as a result of improved economic conditions in the United States.

"Bermudians should recognise that, while we have some unique advantages, including political stability, a well developed economy, and growing technical competence, we have no reason to be complacent, for tourism and international business are extremely competitive industries critically dependent upon the quality, standard, and price of services.

"We cannot take prosperity for granted," the bank said.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

OFFICIALS PREPARING FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL140320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2228 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, June 13 (CANA) -- Just over 23,000 people have registered to vote in the 10 constituencies in which polling will take place in general elections in St Kitts and Nevis next week, the electoral office said today. The office said 19,473 are eligible to vote for the eight constituencies on St Kitts while 3,841 are registered for two of the three seats on Nevis. The third was won without a vote yesterday by Uhral Constant of the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), as he was nominated unopposed. The office did not disclose the registered electorate in this constituency.

At the last election, there were a total of 19,890 people eligible to vote.

The NRP and the People's Action Movement (PAM) form a ruling coalition government and are being opposed by the main opposition Labour Party, a new political group, the Kelsick and Wilkin Monopoly Breakers, and the People's Democratic Party.

Some 26 candidates will face the electorate next week Thursday.

ECUADOR

VICE PRESIDENT ROLDOS ON FOREIGN DEBT, SUMMIT

PA140258 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos has declared his opposition to the strategic (?stance) advocated by wealthy countries during the summit meeting held in London last weekend.

In a statement to the press, Roldos made an appeal to the undeveloped countries to test the good will of industrial countries with a program of specific actions [words indistinct] in accordance with the London statements.

According to Roldos, the first solidarity action that poor countries should take is not to listen to the siren song of bilateral agreements that weaken the poor countries.

Recalling other aspects of the London summit, Roldos told journalists that the meeting's participants shed their masks by admitting that the foreign debt problem has been aggravated by the increasing budget deficit and short-term debt of the developed countires rather than because of the commercial banks' actions.

Roldos also expressed hopes that during the Latin American debtor countries meeting to be held in Cartagena, Colombia, these countries will pass from speeches to specific actions and seek their own structures to get out of the (?crisis).

PANAMA

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR 'CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE'

PA141640 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jun 84 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Today is a day of historical significance. The workers of the Atlantic coast installations of the Chiriqui Land Company, who constitute Panama's largest, most disciplined, and hardest fighting union, have today begun a strike for an indefinite period of time to demand that the votes they cast in the 10 June election and that the will of the people be respected. They are setting an example that all Panamanians should emulate. A great thinker once said that freedom is something one must earn, conquering it first and defending it each day from its enemies on an individual and collective basis. The citizens of Panama had their hopes set on the elections, but the military oligarchy was soon to make these an object of derision. The behavior of the military speaks for itself: Panamanians do not have the right to honest elections, which are the only civilized way of renewing or ratifying leaders in government. Today's strike is the only intelligent option left to us, an option the philosopher Thoreau defined as generalized "civil disobedience," the perfect formula to solve Panama's political problem, without shedding even a drop of blood. Our Bocas del Toro brothers have paved the way. Future generations will never forgive us if we waste this opportunity to leave them a nation as free as the one we inherited from our forefathers.

PARAGUAY

PLR TO GIVE GOVERNMENT DEADLINE FOR DIALOGUE

PY141710 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 Jun 84 p 8

[Excerpt] At a political meeting held to mark another anniversary of the signing of the Chaco War peace protocol, Radical Liberal Party (PLR) President Dr Enzo A. Doldan said: "We will give the government a deadline to begin dialogue with the opposition, and if our demands are not met within this term, we will seek other ways (to obtain our purposes): We may go clandestine or we may use other methods of struggle." Many people, including representatives of the Authentic Colorado Movement Julio Insaurralde Costa, Mario Melgarejo, and Ruben D. Veron, of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party (Dr Ricardo Lugo Rodriguez), and of the Christian Democratic Party (Romulo Perina), attended the PLR rally which took place at the party's offices in Asuncion -- at the intersection of Farina and Iturbe Streets.

PERU

AVIATION 'RECIPROCITY' TO BE SOUGHT WITH U.S.

PY141400 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0512 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Commenting on the upcoming negotiations on commercial air traffic between Peru and the United States, Transportation and Communications Minister Carlos Pestana has stated that Peru will demand that reciprocity be observed before authorizing flights between the two countries.

COMMUNIST MAYOR CITED FOR 'ARMED STRUGGLE'

PY141311 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Lima Prefect Arturo Arrarte today charged that Jose Miranda, the Communist mayor of the (San Martin de Porras) District is sponsoring a subversive campaign of armed struggle against the government. Arrarte strongly criticized the attitude of Miranda, who published an advertisement calling upon the neighbors of his district to stage a rally. The Lima prefect stressed that the rally will not be authorized because the country is under a state of emergency. Concerning the action that the prefecture will take, Arrarte said that the advertisement is being analyzed and that according to the penal code, Miranda has committed a criminal act.

SURINAME

C-47 TRADE UNION OPPOSES IMF CONDITIONS

FL141114 Hilversum International Service in English 0950 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Surinamese trade union C-47 rejects the conditions set by the International Monetary Fund for a $100 million dollar loan to the Surinamese Government. The three other Surinamese trade unions have not yet reacted. The negotiations between the IMF and the Surinamese Government about a loan have been going on for months. The conditions set by the IMF include a tax increase, a substantial devaluation of the Surinamese guilder, an increase of interest rates, and the dismissal of civil servants. Suriname is particularly opposed to a devaluation of its currency because this would make imports costlier while exports would barely go up. C-47 leader Fred Derby has now said the package of measures is unacceptable.